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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

### Arafat in Algiers

## 'Talks in Spain positive'

ALGIERS, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — PLO Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived here Saturday after what he described as a successful two-day visit to Spain. "I am really satisfied with this (Madrid) visit, its consequences and results," Arafat told a news conference at the end of a visit to the Spanish capital his first to a West European country at the invitation of the Madrid government.

The PLO information office in Madrid would not confirm press reports that its leader was traveling on to Morocco and Algeria on a possible attempt to mediate in the Western Sahara dispute.

Arafat said Spain had a very important role to play in the Middle East question because of its historical and deep relations with the Arab world, and because it would soon become a member of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Arafat said his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja had been "extensive, fruitful sincere and successful."

"The future will show the significance and the success of this visit," he said.

A foreign ministry statement said Spain was convinced that "peace in the Middle East could not be reached without a global, just and lasting solution based on the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and on the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights."

Arafat said his talks with Suarez had not covered the possible Spanish recognition of Israel. Spain is the only West European country not to have diplomatic relations with the Zionist state.

They appealed to other Arab states to "shoulder their national responsibilities of defending South Lebanon against the Zionist enemy."

Earlier United Nations troops fired warning shots to force a 15-man Israeli army unit to withdraw after intruding into South Lebanon Friday, a U.N. spokesman said in Beirut.

He said in a press statement that the Israelis were observed three kilometers north of Kfar Choubat, in the region's eastern sector, close to the border.

"One Norwegian battalion patrol and personnel of one observation post fired warning shots to force the incursion party to withdraw," he said.

Contact was made with the commander



Yasser Arafat

of the Israeli defense forces group who agreed to withdraw," the spokesman added.

A Ghanaian battalion meanwhile has arrived at the Naqura observation post near the Israeli border to take over patrol duties with (UNIFIL), a U.N. spokesman said.

He said 235 men of the Ghana battalion arrived overland from Sinai and will be deployed along the central sector of the border as part of the U.N. peacekeeping force.

Spanish newspapers reported that the PLO flag was hoisted for the first time Friday on the PLO office when Archbishop Hilario Capucini of Jerusalem paid an unexpected visit to the Palestinian leader.

The Greek Orthodox bishop, who spent three years in an Israeli jail for assisting the Palestinians, joined Arafat half-way through his news conference.

Asked about the meaning of his commitment to the Palestinian cause, he said: "On the day of the final judgement God will ask me what I have done for Palestine and the Palestinians."

"Therefore I think that when I am serving Palestine and the Palestinians, I am serving God who is charity and love. God and charity are being trampled in Israel and the occupied territories."

Arafat accused the United States of supplying prohibited sophisticated armament to Israel to carry out daily raids in South Lebanon aimed at exterminating the Palestinian refugees.

### Hussein sees

## Sarkis' envoy

### Libya snubs Lebanon

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — King Hussein met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis' special envoy Rene Moawad Saturday who arrived here for two days of talks with Jordanian officials.

Moawad told reporters upon arrival at Amman airport that he is carrying a message from Sarkis to King Hussein concerning the situation in Southern Lebanese regions.

In Beirut, official sources said Moawad is touring Arab capitals to deliver a message from Sarkis to Arab leaders calling on them to approve the convening of an Arab summit conference on Southern Lebanon.

The region frequently comes under air, sea and land attacks from Israel.

Lebanon, one source said, is pressing for the summit to "urge the Arabs shoulder their responsibilities regarding Southern Lebanon."

Libyan President Moammar Qaddafi however snubbed Lebanon by not receiving an envoy sent by Sarkis, Lebanese foreign ministry sources revealed Saturday.

The Libyan president declined to meet with Lebanese deputy Zaki Mazbouidi indirectly, they added. Mazbouidi has been dispatched by Sarkis with messages to Arab leaders in a bid to shore up support for Arab summit on the deteriorating situation in Southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese deputy arrived in Tripoli earlier this week and waited for two days before he was approached by a Libyan Foreign Ministry official who asked to be handed Sarkis' letter to Qaddafi Friday.

Mazbouidi gave him the letter and inquired when it would be possible to see the Libyan president, the sources said.

"That will not be necessary," was the official's reply, they added.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources said Mazbouidi called Sarkis upon arriving in Algiers later and briefed him on his Libyan experience.

Relations between Lebanon and Libya have been somewhat strained since the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr, the religious head of the Lebanese Shiite Muslim community, while on an official visit to Tripoli last year.

Shiite religious leaders have repeatedly accused Libya of being responsible for the mysterious vanishing of their Imam.

### Women Demonstrate

Also in Beirut several hundred women demonstrated in west Beirut Saturday calling for government action in South Lebanon.

The march ended at the prime minister's office where a delegation handed in a note urging immediate steps to prevent people being forced out of their homes in the troubled area.

The demonstrators called for medical aid for South Lebanon and demanded that state authority should be restored in the region.

South Lebanon has suffered heavy material and human losses in fighting between Israelis backed by right-wing Christian Lebanese and Palestinian forces with the support of nationalist groups.

### Saudi Arabia

## most visited by U.S. aides

By a Staff Writer

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — U.S. congressmen and senators visited Saudi Arabia more times in 1978 than they did any other Arab state, according to a new survey.

U.S. lawmakers made 35 visits to Saudi Arabia last year — 12 of them by senators and 23 by representatives — Congressional Quarterly said in its annual survey of congressional foreign travel.

The second most popular Arab country for U.S. legislators was Egypt, with 32 congressional visits.

But of all the lawmakers' Middle East destinations, Israel remained in number one place, with 39 congressional visits.

Congressional Quarterly's figures include those trips officially reported in the "Congressional Record" as well as those identified in response to CQ questionnaires or determined from other sources.

Congressional trips to Saudi Arabia were up dramatically in 1978 over the previous year. Congressional Quarterly reported only four such trips in 1977 — by Senator Richard Stone of Florida, Senator Jacob Javits of New York, Rep. Paul Simon of Illinois and Rep. Charles Diggs of Michigan.

Several legislators visited Saudi Arabia twice in 1978 — including Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, Senator James McClure of Idaho and Rep. John Cavanaugh of Nebraska.

Other Middle East countries received the following number of congressional visits in 1978: Iran, 27 visits; Syria, 22; Morocco, 21; Tunisia, 21; Jordan, 18; Sudan, 12; Turkey, 6; UAE, 4; Kuwait, 4; North Yemen, 3; Libya, 3; Iraq, 2; Somalia, 2; Lebanon, 1; and South Yemen, 1.

Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois was the only U.S. lawmaker to visit South Yemen last year. Congressman Stephen Solarz of New York was the only legislator to report a visit to Lebanon.

## Brown ponders Israeli bid to produce U.S. warplanes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown says the Defense Department is "willing to consider" Israeli proposals to produce advanced U.S. warplanes in Israel's factories.

Brown's statements came after meetings with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman Friday, a day which also saw the pace of Middle East peace moves pick up here in advance of next week's U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian meeting.

Weizman and Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak held separate meetings with U.S. officials throughout the day, then exchanged greetings with each other in Mubarak's hotel suite Friday night.

Mubarak, who met Vice President Walter Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will leave for Vienna on Monday.

But Weizman will remain here until next week to take part in three-day talks on the Middle East with Vance, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Defense Minister Kamel Hassan Ali.

Weizman shuttled back and forth between the State and Defense departments Friday, after an earlier meeting with Brown Thursday night.

Brown gave no hint on how he was leaning on the question.

The U.S. defense secretary said teams of U.S. and Israeli experts will explore the technical and other issues, including what kind of planes the Israelis might build, before the United States makes a policy decision.

He indicated such a decision is at least six to eight weeks away.

Brown and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman met with newsmen after more than three hours of talks in Brown's office.

Weizman said his meetings with Brown, which began Thursday night, are focused primarily on "the more distant future quality of the Israeli forces," especially its air force.

Weizman said that "we haven't taken a decision on what we want" in the way of a new type of airplane for the future.

He added that "you can't pick them like apples and oranges."

The Israelis are known to be interested in a land-based version of the navy's twin-engine F-18 fighter plane — a version which is now only in prototype form. A major difficulty here is that the U.S. forces have indicated no interest in building the F-18L for themselves, and President Jimmy Carter's arms sales policies bar development of any new aircraft solely for foreign use.

The Israelis also are understood to be interested in co-producing the present version of the navy's F-18A, which is both an air combat fighter and a ground attack plane, as well as the air force's F-16 air combat fighter.

Several days ago, the Israeli government gave the State Department a memo proposing a nearly doubling of U.S. military and economic aid and funding in fiscal year 1981 to a total of \$3.45 billion. About \$1.55 billion of this would be in military arms aid.

Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron claimed that Israel needs the additional money, beyond the 1980 aid levels, because of rising weapons and oil costs as part of worldwide inflation.

Weizman said that, in his talks with Brown, "we didn't talk about specific amounts" of aid, but about specific items of military hardware the Israelis are anxious to get.

Brown said that the two defense leaders discussed a "range of issues," including Israel's long-term aircraft requirements, Israel's capacity to produce planes in its own factories, U.S. and Israeli cooperation in research and development, and the status of the program to build two new airfields for the Israelis in the Negev to replace bases being given up by the Israelis under their peace treaty with Egypt.

As for aircraft co-production, Brown said "the Israeli side has expressed its further needs... the U.S. side is going to consider this" over the next six to eight weeks and then "we'll come up with our conclusions."

"We're talking about a number of different aircraft," Brown said.

Weizman said "we have an interest in producing all or part" of military items now manufactured in the United States.

The Israeli aircraft industry is said to be in economic difficulties because of an inability to sell Israeli-made airplanes abroad and thousands of jobs are at stake in the co-production.



BACK IN RIYADH: Prince Muhammad bin Abdul Aziz arrives in Riyadh from Taif Saturday.

### Joint committee meets

## China premier arrives

DHAHRAN, Sept. 15 (SPA) — Nationalist Chinese Prime Minister Sun Yun-suan arrived here Saturday at the beginning of a three day official visit to the Kingdom.

In a brief statement on arrival, Sun said he hoped his visit would lead to closer cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Premier Sun and his party, which includes Foreign Minister Tsiang Yen-si and Chief of the General Staff Adm. Soong Chang-chih, are expected to fly from here to Jeddah Sunday.

He will hold talks with Crown Prince Fahd and other senior Saudi officials, and take part in the current meetings in Jeddah of the Saudi-Chinese Joint Economic Cooperation Commission.

The Chinese leader was met at the airport here by a delegation headed by Governor of the Eastern Province Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jilwi, and including a number of other senior Saudi officials.

At the commission meeting, it was announced Saturday, the two sides agreed to cosponsor projects calling for the production of proteins from crude oil and for the establishment of fresh water fish farms in the Kingdom.

Agreements formalizing the projects will be signed soon, commission officials said.

The commission meeting is being held under the joint leadership of Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail and Chinese Economy Minister Chang Kwang-shi.

Al Khail called Saudi-Chinese cooperation

"a model to be followed by developing countries," and added that cooperation between the two governments has grown steadily in many fields.

Bilateral relations have been cordial, sincere and friendly, "reflecting the close ties between us," the minister said.

At the commission meeting, it was announced that seven committees have been established to oversee the commission's operations in specific fields and to plan new projects.

The committees will deal with economic and financial affairs, communications, agriculture, commerce, industrial cooperation, energy and science and technology.

Al-Khail said that Saudi Arabia is determined to achieve great progress through cooperation with friendly countries like Nationalist China.

He said he hoped the current commission session would lead to even greater cooperation between the two states, such as that embodied in the two pending agreements.

No details of the two agreements were released, but Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Mansoor Al Turki said they would be carried out by the Saudi Center for Science and Technology.

He said that the Chinese delegation to the talks has shown a great deal of understanding of the Kingdom's needs in fields such as trade, agriculture, industry and communications and has offered to meet those needs.

Al Khail called the Chinese-Saudi cooperation over the years a case where "technology transfer has become a reality."



IRATE HOUSEWIVES: A housewife protesting rising prices waves a rolling pin and a cooking oil can at a New Delhi rally Friday. The price of one kilogram of peanut oil rose by 50 per cent in the last six months, from about six dollars to nearly nine dollars.

## Tired Carter gives up run

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (R) — President Carter, visibly tired, was persuaded Saturday to drop out of a long-distance run through hilly country near his Camp David retreat and helped into a limousine.

He was taken back to Camp David where his personal doctor later said he was all right.

The president, at 54 still an enthusiast of the sport, was trying to finish a six-mile race through the Maryland countryside.

A White House spokesman said the president's doctor, William Lukash, asked Carter to drop out after he had run 3.5 miles.

"He felt the president was too tired to finish the race," the spokesman said.

Carter at first resisted his doctor's advice but then, with help from secret service agents, boarded the limousine to return to Camp David.

Carter had joined about 900 other people in the up-and-down hill race at Catoctin Mountains National Park.

A CBS news producer, Paul Liebler, who was also in the race, said he was running about 20 yards behind Carter when he saw him apparently having problems.

"He was pushing very hard and moved on with me up the hill," Liebler said.

"In a couple of minutes I noticed he was starting to wobble and the secret service men who were with him grabbed him and steadied him."

Carter seemed to have become bow-legged and his arms were wavering in the air, the producer added.

Carter would remain at Camp David as scheduled through the weekend.

## Blasts rock Kabul

### Premier sacks two ministers

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15 (R) — Afghan Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin has sacked two cabinet ministers who helped lead the coup which brought Kabul's Soviet-backed government to power in April last year, according to Kabul radio.

In a broadcast in Pushtu monitored here Friday night, the radio said Interior Minister Lt. Col. Aslam Watanjar and Frontier Affairs Minister Maj. Sherjan Mazdooriyar had been removed from their posts.

Reports reaching Western diplomats from Kabul Saturday said a number of explosions rocked the Afghan capital soon after the dismissal of the two former army officers was announced.

Extra tanks guarded the city's radio station near the United States Embassy, according to the reports.

No reason was given for the government changes. But the dismissals appear to reflect growing differences within the ruling Khalq Party over a rebellion which has spread to 23 Afghanistan's 29 provinces.

The Islamic insurgents are fighting to end the Marxist rule of President Nur Muhammad Taraki. Morte in the Armed forces is threatened by the strength of the rebellion.

The two sacked ministers had been considered by diplomats in Kabul and Islamabad as possible leaders in any attempt to topple the Tarakki government.

Heavy fighting has been reported over the past month in Eastern Kunar province where government forces have taken heavy losses. Some units are trapped in isolated garrisons.

The insurgency has gathered its own momentum and now engulfs the country, according to the diplomats.

The cabinet changes are the second in as many months. Maj. Mazdooriyar was formerly Interior Minister until he was shifted to Frontier Affairs in the reshuffle two months ago.

Col. Watanjar is a hero of two revolutions, the first against King Muhammad Zahir Shah in 1973 and the second against his cousin, President Muhammad Daoud, last year.

Then a major in the armored corps, Col. Watanjar led the assault on President's Daoud's palace. The president and his family were killed.

Maj. Mazdooriyar commanded tanks during the coup.

## Jordan to give first address at U.N. Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — King Hussein of Jordan will be the first head of state to address the U.N. General Assembly at its annual session this fall, according to a provisional list of speakers issued here.

The session opens Sept. 18 and its first days will be devoted to procedural matters, including the election of a new General Assembly president to succeed outgoing President Indalecio Llaviano of Colombia.

Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania is the unopposed nominee for the post, which by custom rotates among the various regional groups represented in the United Nations. The African group picked Salim on its turn to fill the job.

The general debate, in which U.N. members make policy speeches, starts on Sept. 24 with Brazil traditionally making the opening speech. The United States, expected to be represented by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is scheduled for the second speech.

King Hussein was listed to speak on Sept. 25, the second day of general debate. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was scheduled to address the assembly the same day.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba was widely expected to come to the General Assembly to report on the nonaligned movement's meeting in Havana last month. However, U.N. officials said they have received no formal notification of such a visit from the Cuban mission and he has therefore not been placed on the provisional schedule. His name could be added at any time.

Throughout the general debate delegates from 10 to 12 countries are scheduled to speak daily. The general debate ends on Oct. 12, and the assembly and its committees then take up the 126 specific items listed for the agenda thus far.

The session is scheduled to close Dec. 18. While U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young will probably be around when the session opens, he is expected to be replaced shortly by his deputy, Donald F. McHenry.

The Arab-Israeli dispute, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in his annual report to the assembly has defied U.N. mediation for 32 years.

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Monetary, spending policies**Solaim tells how inflation was beaten**

JEDDAH, Sept. 15 — Tight fiscal policies and controlled government spending have cooled inflation in Saudi Arabia to the point where it is now running at only three-quarters of one per cent a year, according to Commerce Minister Dr. Solaiman A. Solaim.

He told *Al-Jazirah* Saturday that that compares with a rate of between five and fifteen per cent in the industrialized countries. Inflation took off in 1974, 1975 and 1976 and the government started to fight it in 1976, he said. Massive imports of capital goods by the public sector had caused

ports congestion. And that coo-  
gestion brought inflation.

He also said that the Central Department of Statistics was carefully watching more than 175 items on the local market throughout the year, and on that basis the latest statistics on the first half of this year indicated a drop of three per cent in the cost of living.

He said that since 1975 the government had subsidized the prices of basic goods consumed in all three meals, such as sugar, rice, dried milk and oil. As a result of the subsidy, prices went down.

He added that such goods had become so cheap that several attempts to smuggle them to neighboring countries had been discovered.

He said that any shopkeeper or merchant, big or small, famous or not can be punished for price violations.

The Ministries of Commerce and the Interior were doing their best to combat price abuses; but that the main responsibility lay with the consumer. The fact that a consumer can walk out of a shop to buy the same article at a cheaper price from a neighboring shop was in itself a punishment for a shopkeeper.

The government had granted innumerable licenses to open supermarkets to stir competition and let prices go down, to the advantage of consumers in general.

He added that the same policy was adopted for housing to reduce rents throughout Saudi Arabia.

On cars, spare parts and maintenance, the minister said that the agents' statute will be reconsidered to give more protec-

tion to the consumer and that the proposed amendments were being studied by the Cabinet.

The government had no intention whatsoever of closing the commercial register, because carrying out business and commerce were a universal right and the country's economy was based on free enterprise.

Saudis hiring their commercial registration to conceal commercial activities of non-Saudis would be penalized by prison and a fine. Foreigners could only be employed, but commerce was the privilege of Saudis.

Huge storage facilities for vegetables, as was the case with grain silos and animal fodder warehouses, were in sight. Some of them had already been built in Qassim.

Gulf countries were exchanging information on business transactions and imports, to avoid double pricing and exploitation.

They were also undertaking joint transactions and joint ventures, such as the cement company owned by the Kingdom and Bahrain, another cement company owned by the Kingdom and Kuwait and other joint ventures between private sectors in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

He believed that a Gulf Common Market was not necessary at present, because Gulf countries had similar economies and very few tariff barriers.

Dr. Solaim would rather opt for a collective commercial and economic Gulf agreement. "We should rather concentrate on removing the few barriers that exist, including customs barriers and protectionist measures."

**Bid to sell to SAPTCO****British bus will tour Saudi Arabia**

London Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15 — It may be a sight to provoke sentimental tears among exiled Englishmen. On Wednesday a British Leyland bus arrives in Jeddah port.

It is the *piece de resistance* in a British Leyland drive to sell 1,500 single-decker inner-city buses, modified to have the obligatory segregated women's compartment, to the Saudi Public Transport Company.

Sheikh Sulaiman Olayan's General Contracting Company, which was earlier this year granted exclusive Leyland agency rights in competition with 118 other firms, will be taking it on demonstration tours of Jeddah, Dhahran and Riyadh.

Leyland was not crestfallen at SAPTCO's order, earlier this year, of West German Neoplan buses to form the backbone of its inter-city fleet. It thinks there is room for it in the market, hoping



ARRIVAL: Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Kwang-chi arrives in Jeddah to be met by Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil.

**Keeping busy****UPM fills short summer vacation**

By Hassan Al-Husseini

DHAHRAN, Sept. 15 — A compact six-week summer program is under way at the University of Petroleum and Minerals, even though all other schools and universities in Saudi Arabia will not reopen until mid-October.

For Saudi girls and boys, this was one of the shortest summer vacations ever, with the school year ending in July.

There are nearly 1.2 million enrolled at all levels of education in the country.

The new school year is due to begin in Mid-October, and they will have had only 2½ months of summer. Of this period, five weeks were taken up by Ramadan

and the Eid Al-Fitr holiday.

Last summer's vacation was nearly six months long, with the school year ending in late May and the next beginning in mid-November.

Universities in Saudi Arabia usually conduct summer sessions for students who are either behind in their studies or who want to move ahead of their classmates.

This summer, Riyadh University, King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah and King Faisal University in Dammam all cancelled plans for summer programs owing to the summer break's being so short.

UPM decided to have a summer program anyway, beginning immediately after Eid Al-Fitr and running through early October. Students and teachers meet everyday for the same courses in order to satisfy tough requirements.

For others, the government has taken a three-pronged approach to keep the country's youth busy:

— The Ministry of Labor, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, has arranged for summer employment for tens of thousands of young Saudis in government agencies and private companies across the country.

— The Ministry of Information ran extended television programs during and after Ramadan.

— The General Presidency for Youth Welfare, which oversees the various athletic and cultural clubs throughout the country, has maintained an active program of sports competitions at night and trips for youth groups inside the country.

For many students who are graduating from primary, intermediate and secondary schools, this was also the season for seeking new training opportunities in the military and police. Others are planning to go to work immediately, others to continue their studies.

But for college graduates, this is the period of most concern, when the Public Personnel Bureau allocates graduates to various ministries and companies. There were an estimated 2,900 graduates of colleges, and another 2,100 graduates from teachers' and specialized institutes in 1979.

This summer was also a period of intensive testing of high school graduates who are applying for admission to university. Over ten thousand high school graduates are expected to enroll in October.

And finally, for the two ministries who handle education, this is a period of intensive preparation to make sure the thousands of classrooms, teachers and books are ready for the new academic year.

**Pakistan minister exhorts workers**

JEDDAH, Sept. 15 — Pakistan's minister for labor and manpower, Lt. Gen. Faiz Ali Chishti, visited two Pakistani work camps in Jeddah Friday night and held a meeting with the officials of the Pakistan embassy Saturday morning to discuss the situation of Pakistani workers here.

One of the camps visited belongs to Hochtief, which is building the New Jeddah Airport. The company employs several thousand Pakistani workers, both skilled and unskilled.

The minister advised the workers to put their best into their work so as to win the goodwill of their employers and appreciation of all for their dedication to work and devotion to duty.

They were ambassadors for their country. Their primary objective should be to win the goodwill of the people and the authorities of the Kingdom. They should strictly abide by the rules and regulations of the land.

He told them that for their welfare an Overseas Workers Foundation has been set up in Pakistan.

The foundation would draw up schemes for residential colonies and industrial ventures for overseas Pakistanis. A scheme was under consideration to set up residential schools exclusively for the children of overseas Pakistanis.

The Pakistani government would provide all facilities for workers abroad to undertake industrial ventures at home.

Chishti is on a visit accompanied by the managing director of Pakistan's Overseas Employment Corporation and the director general of the Bureau of Emigration.

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Warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Sun Yun-Suan, Premier of the Republic of China, on his official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Research & Development Corporation extends its best wishes to His Majesty King Khaled Bin Abdul Aziz and to His Royal Highness Prince Fahad Bin Abdul Aziz, Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister, for their happiness.

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Saudi Ad 3



On the occasion of his official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we extend our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Sun Yun-Suan, Premier of the Republic of China, and our sincere wishes to His Majesty King Khaled Bin Abdul Aziz and to His Royal Highness Prince Fahad Bin Abdul Aziz, Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister, for their well-being and the continuing prosperity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Chinese Community  
in The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Ad 3



## Pakistan showdown looms over new election system

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15 (AP) — A confrontation between major political parties and the government of Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq loomed Friday over the issue of new election rules.

Several politicians said they would not submit to new regulations that they register as a prerequisite to participation in elections scheduled Nov. 16. Adding to the parties' discontent was a change from the former British-style election system to one similar to West Germany's.

The coming polls are for the National Assembly and four legislatures of the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and North West Frontier, and the test of strength over the coming nine is likely to put Zia's government to a severe test.

The Pakistan People's Party (PPP), founded by the executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, announced Friday at Karachi that it will not register with the election commission. It said the political parties act under the new registration rule is being enforced "contrary to the constitution of Pakistan and the constitutional provisions related to political parties and the conduct of elections."

The regulation was promulgated by Zia Aug. 30. It has been severely attacked by important politicians ranging from the ultra-right to the extreme left.

The regulation bans foreign-funded political parties from the polls. It also says parties must

submit their complete accounts, as well as records relating to their officials and executive committees. Parties seeking to provoke the population to lawlessness and opposing the armed forces and the judiciary will be disqualified.

PPP leader Benazir Bhutto, the 27-year-old daughter of Ali Bhutto, described the registration rule as "a move to keep our party out of contest, because the government is scared of our sweeping the polls."

The PPP said the new regulation "has invested the election commission with powers to withhold registration of political parties. The effect of such an action will be tantamount to banning the political party..."

The party also rejected the Zia contention that the regulation is intended to check the mushroom growth of political parties.

Maulana Mufi Mahmood, chief of the five-party grouping called Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), the major rival of the PPP, also opposed the new regulation. He said it is meant to "insult the political parties and the politicians."

He has described the move as part of the government's plan "to malign the politicians" so that no major party emerges in the polls to be able to form a viable and stable government.

Ironically, Mahmood also said "if the PPP makes a move to oppose the new regulation, the PNA will support it." If that happens, it will be for the first time that the two rival camps join hands to oppose the government.

Also drawing criticism from the parties is Thursday night's announcement by the government that the election will be held on the basis of the West German style proportional representation system, instead of the existing British-type relative majority system.

Under the relative majority system, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes gets elected. But under the new system, the votes candidates receive go into their party's pool. The parties will be allocated seats in the National Assembly on the basis of the percentage of votes, they receive nationally.

## Jordan paper urges halting aid to Israel

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (R) — A Jordanian newspaper said Saturday that it thought Israel should be denied foreign assistance.

Recalling that Israel's Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was now in Washington to seek another \$1.85 billion in military aid and \$1.6 billion in economic aid for the next financial year, the English-language daily newspaper, *Jordan Times*, said:

"We can think of any number of

reasons why Israel should be denied assistance... It has developed nuclear power for one thing. It is in occupation of other people's territory, for another. It has demonstrated a complete inability to keep its economic house in order, for a third."

Israel has been engaged for the past several months "in war of aggression against a neighboring country" (Lebanon), the paper said.

### \$ 226,000 promised

## U.N. to aid Afghan refugees

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15 (AP) — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has agreed to help Afghan refugees who have crossed into Pakistan, it has been announced.

The refugees arrived following several months of fighting waged by Muslim rebels against the pro-Moscow government of President Nur Muhammad Taraki in Kabul.

Official sources said Friday a temporary relief aid of \$ 226,000 has been promised by the commission for the purchase of medicines,

mobile medical units, warm clothing and the provision of shelter.

This is the first promise of international assistance Pakistan has received for its refugee problem after repeated requests addressed to the international community, the U.N., and the Muslim States of the Middle East.

So far Pakistan has been providing food and shelter to the refugees, now numbering around 190,000, from its own sources. The total expenditure on this account is estimated at around \$ 97 million for the current 1980 fiscal year ending June 30, 1980.



MEMORIAL: (Right to left) Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet M. Georgadze and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister S. Kosyrev visit Friday the Embassy of Iran in Moscow in connection with the death of Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani. They are seen observing a minute of silence in tribute to Taleghani.

### Highest in country's history

## Israel's August inflation up 8.4%

TEL AVIV, Sept. 15 (AP) — Sparked by a mammoth 17 per cent jump in the cost of food, Israel's consumer price index rose 8.4 per cent in August, one of the highest monthly inflation rates in the country's history, the government has announced.

"This is clearly the highest increase we ever recorded since 1948," said David Newman of the Central Bureau of Statistics Friday.

The August increase brought the consumer price hike for the first eight months of the year to 53 per cent.

### Stray bullet hits U.S. aide in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Sept. 15 (R) — A United States consular official was shot and wounded when he was caught in crossfire between police and gunmen here early Saturday, American officials said.

The officials said Peter Pulton, 29, of Chicago, was hit in the back by a stray bullet as he walked home. He was taken to Istanbul's Admiral Bristol Hospital but was not in serious condition and was expected to be released on Monday.

percent. At the current rate, inflation is expected to reach 100 per cent by December.

Leading the list of increases was food, up 17 per cent in just one month. Most of that hike was caused by a slash in government subsidies that raised prices of basic foods by 50 per cent.

The consumer price index for August stands at 377.7 points on base year 1976. It rose 29.2 points since the previous month.

This year's highest increase came in April, when the index jumped 8.7 per cent. July's increase, however, was only 5.5 per cent despite a 60 per cent hike in gasoline costs.

Inflation is running at 33 per cent for the last 12 months, and

the current rate of 53 per cent since January has topped 1978's inflation rate which stands at 48.1 per cent.

Underscoring Israel's dire economic predicament the government has upped its annual aid request in the United States to a whopping \$3.5 billion. About half of that is to cover the projected deficit in the balance of payments for fiscal 1981.

### Saddam Hussein gets Qaboos note

BAGHDAD, Sept. 15 (R) — An Omani envoy arrived here Friday with a message from Sultan Qaboos Ben Said to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

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## U.S. Zionists plan move against pro-PLO blacks

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — Zionists in the United States are threatening to cut off aid from black organizations favoring a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, *Arab News* has learned.

Sources said they are also sending agents to incite these organizations against their leaders.

Meanwhile seeking to playdown the counter-effects of the Andy Young row (the U.S. ambassador to the U.N. who was ousted because he talked to his PLO opposite number), the Chali party in Israel has invited Young to come to Israel and explain his point of view.

Yahuda Helmann, president of the Council of Jewish Organizations in the United States, said recently that he was preparing a Jewish-black conference in Jerusalem. The conference will be sponsored by the Hebrew University.

### MEI conference

## Ball to speak on Mideast

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — Senior U.S. statesman George Ball will deliver the banquet address at the Middle East Institute's 33rd annual conference here early next month.

Ball, who recently has been critical of U.S. policy in the Middle East, formerly served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and also as undersecretary of state.

The two-day conference on Oct. 5 and 6 will examine the question: "The Middle East After Partial Peace: What Lies Ahead?"

Other conference participants include: Herman Eilts, former U.S. ambassador to both Egypt and Saudi Arabia; William Quandt, former senior Middle East adviser to the National Security Council, and Thomas Lippmann, columnist for the *Washington Post*.

## 1st Arab-U.S. festival attracts 8,000 visitors

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — "Very successful" is the way a planning spokesman summed up the recent first Arab-American festival here which drew over 8,000 visitors.

The most popular attractions of the festival, which covered 10,000 square feet on Washington's Mall area, were the Arabic food and the entertainment, a spokesman said.

"There were lines to buy food all day, and there was a lot of audience participation in the folk dancing," he added.

Designed to give "Americans an insight into the Arab culture," the festival drew attendees from many other American ethnic groups. During the day-long event, some 14,000 pieces of information on the Arab world were given to festival visitors.

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## Young, Nigeria urge more U.S. investment in African countries

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Sept. 15 (AP) — Warming to a new role as spokesman for Africa, Andrew Young told Cameroonians Friday, "It doesn't matter what it is — we're convinced we can do it as well if not better and cheaper than anybody else in the world."

Developing a theme he had introduced in Nigeria the day before, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations told the Africans that their best partner in development and trade was the United States. Cameroon's traditional trade links have been with France.

Young, in his last month as ambassador, is leading a U.S. trade delegation through West and East Africa.

"I said to our friends in Nigeria, you may not like the Americans but if an American company had put in your phones the phones would be working," he said, referring to Nigeria's chronic communications problems.

Then, alluding to the discovery of offshore oil in Cameroon, he continued, "If you want to drill oil in 200 feet of water 15 miles off the coastline, Americans know

how to do that best."

Young's visit to this prospering Central African nation continued to draw the warmest welcome of this trip and probably of any trip he has made through Africa.

Crowds lined the streets wherever his motorcade passed, and at one point he was mobbed by well wishers when he turned to shake some hands. The newspapers continued to sing praises of "Young, our brother," and the state radio carried all his pronouncements.

The visit included a half-hour conference with Ahmadou Ahidjo, the 54-year-old president whose stable rule since independence in 1960 has played a major role in bringing steady development to Cameroon.

Presidential guards, snapped their swords in salute as Young arrived at the elaborate presidential palace to deliver a letter to Ahidjo from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The contents were not disclosed.

Young told government leaders at a luncheon, "If I were a businessman and trying to decide where I would invest my time and talents, I think I would select

Cameroon."

He described the country as a "true hybrid" of Africa. Cameroon has both Muslims and Christians, both English and French are official languages, the geography ranges from tropical forests to deserts and the population of 7.6 million includes 200 tribes.

Under Ahidjo, the country has enjoyed steady development in agriculture, industry, education and infrastructure, and it promises to become a major producer of minerals.

Earlier Thursday, Nigeria's president-elect Shehu Shagari, who had talks with Young in his earlier stop in Lagos, said he will continue the foreign policies of the military government he is replacing and urged greater U.S. investment in his country.

Shagari, who is due to bring in Nigeria's first elected civilian government since 1966, spoke to reporters Thursday after a formal meeting with Young.

"We require more investment from the United States," Shagari said.

The United States, which imports more than half the oil Nigeria exports, currently has a \$5 billion trade deficit with the West African nation.

One of the main goals of the Young mission here has been to close a \$500-million fertilizer deal with Nigeria, the biggest outside the petroleum industry.

Shagari, 54, also said Nigeria would remain a strong supporter of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and declined to comment whether he would work toward reduced oil production or prices. In the past, Nigeria has pressed for high prices.

On other policies, Shagari said he fully supported the military government's strong opposition to white minority regimes in southern Africa.

"We will pursue their policy and if necessary we will intensify it," he said. Asked if this could include military assistance, he said, "Yes, if necessary."

"Nigeria will not take kindly to any form of colonialism or imperialism," he declared. "Nigeria will definitely assist all those who are being oppressed as much as it can."



TRIBUTE: Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is seen here writing his signature in the book of condolences at the Angolan Embassy in Moscow after the death of President Agostinho Neto last week. The body of the president was returned to Luanda, the capital of Angola, Friday and the funeral will take place Monday.

## Because of Black Panther links FBI admits harassing Seberg

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (R) — The FBI revealed Friday that it once tried to smear film star Jean Seberg because of her support for black power movements.

It unveiled secret files on Miss Seberg whose body was found in Paris last Saturday after she had committed suicide.

The disclosures followed allegations this week by the actress's former husband Roman Gary that the FBI drove Miss Seberg mad because of her black power links.

Documents shown to the press by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Friday said that the FBI told Hollywood gossip columnists in 1970 that the father of a baby Miss Seberg was carrying was a leader of the Black Panther Party (BPP). The Los Angeles office of the

FBI said that "publication of Seberg's plight could cause her embarrassment and serve to cheapen her image with the general public."

Gary, who was the second of Miss Seberg's three husbands, said he was the father of the baby she bore in 1970. It later died.

The FBI office drafted a fake letter and asked the late FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover for permission to send it to columnists.

It said in part, "I was in Paris

last week and ran into Jean Seberg who was heavy with baby. I thought she and Roman (sic) had gotten together again, but she confided the child belonged to (blank) of the Black Panthers, one (blank) the dear girl is getting around."

The FBI noted, "Jean Seberg has been a financial supporter of the BPP and should be neutralized. Her current pregnancy by (blank) while still married affords an opportunity for such effort."

## Body flown back home

## Angola to hold Neto's funeral next Monday

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — The funeral of Angola's President Agostinho Neto will take place Monday, the Angolan news agency Angop reported Friday night.

The people of Luanda, many weeping lined the streets Friday to honor their late leader as 'Neto's' body was flown back from Moscow.

The announcement was made by MPLA — Workers Party, the ruling party.

Angop said the ceremony will take place on what would have been Neto's 57th birthday at 0900 local time (0800 GMT).

The ministry of labor said that the next three days had been declared a national holiday and only essential services would be required to operate, the agency reported.

The late president's birthday will in future be observed as a national holiday.

Neto's coffin was carried from a special Angolan airlines (TAAU) flight by Defense Minister Henrique Carreira and nine senior armed forces officers.

These were followed by the president's widow, Maria Eugenia Neto, Ambrosio Lukoki and Lucio Lara, members of the secretariat of the MPLA-Workers Party central committee, and Antanas Barkauskas, one of the Soviet Union's 16 vice-presidents.

The coffin was placed on a military vehicle surrounded by jeeps and led by police on motorcycles, Angop said. A 21-gun salute was fired at "February 4" international airport while National Republican Guards sang the national and party anthems, the agency added.

As the cortage rolled toward the center of the city, the dense crowds lining the route wept openly.

Each section of the crowd along the route, which was lined with fluttering black banners, fell in behind the procession until a sea of people spread out behind the slowly moving phalanx of vehicles, Angop said.

Some districts of the city had put up banners reading, "We will honor the memory of our president Dr. Agostinho Neto by drawing closer to the central committee of the MPLA-Workers Party" and "The memory of President Neto today belongs to all people."

As the cortage arrived close to the municipal offices, where Neto's body will lie in state in the building he was sworn in as Angola's first president Nov. 11, 1975, the crowd swelled to a multitude but displayed exemplary discipline, the agency added.

The first people to pay their respects were the highest leaders of the party and government.

## Communications meeting concluded on positive note

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP) — A UNESCO-created commission on global communications problems has ended a week-long drafting session of a much-contested report involving such sensitive issues as freedom of the press and international distribution news.

One Western expert involved said the session, which came to close Friday, produced "much more of a meeting of minds on issues of concern to the Western press than I had expected."

The expert, who declined to be identified, said four-fifths of the report had been agreed, and that it was "far less dogmatic and ideological than had been expected." He said the final session would be devoted to completing the report's recommendations.

Commission chairman Sean MacBride of Ireland said in a statement issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) that there had been "a very large measure of agree-

ment" on the two opening sections of the report, mainly historical and descriptive.

"Some divergencies inevitably remained" on communications problems and "issues of common concern such as the rights and responsibilities of journalists and codes of professional conduct" and on the conclusions and recommendations, MacBride was quoted as saying.

He was, however, "agreeably surprised by the amount of consensus which had been obtained," the statement added. He was quoted as "guardedly optimistic" about resolving "most of the differences" by the commission's final meeting Nov. 19-30.

MacBride said in a telephone interview that he was "firmly resolved" that the report would be completed Nov. 30, when the 16-man commission, composed of regionally representative journalists and government information officials, is to submit its final draft to UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

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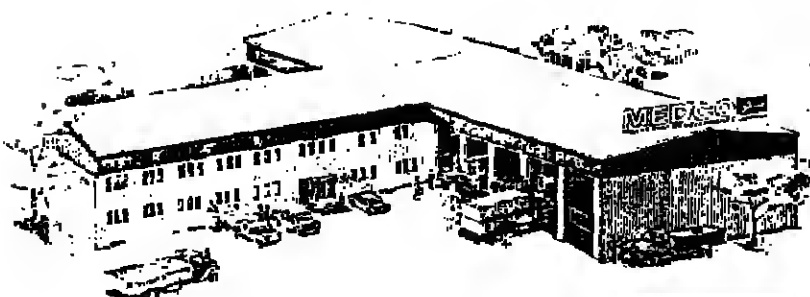
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## Swedish election forecast suggests 3-party bloc lead

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15 (Agencies)—A three-party bloc of the Center and Right has a slight lead over the Social Democratic Party of former Prime Minister Olof Palme as Swedish voters prepare to vote in Sunday's General Election.

A late poll published Thursday indicated such a close race that some 20,000 voters could decide who will govern Sweden in the 1980s.

The main alternatives put to about six million eligible voters were three loosely tied non-socialist parties on one side and the Social Democrats supported by the tiny communist party on the other.

Olof Palme, leader of the largest single party with 152 of 349 parliamentary seats, is fighting to come back to power after three years of unaccustomed opposition following 44 years of social democratic regime.

An opinion poll taken only four days ahead of the election indicated the two "blocs" were even at about 48 per cent of the vote with a fractional edge for the non-socialists of 0.3 percent or only about 20,000 voters.

This indicated the outcome would once again be a tossup hinging on marginal voters who make up their minds late. The two previous elections in 1973 and 1976 also were extremely close.

Hundreds of thousands of Swedes already had cast their votes at post offices. Mail voting, generally allowed three weeks beforehand, has increased steadily, contributing to high turnouts of about 90 per cent.

But at least 500,000 voters,

about the same figure as in 1976, were expected to abstain, many of them among 300,000 first-time voters 18 years old.

Internal bickering among the center, liberal and conservative parties on the issues of nuclear energy and political power sharing fed new distrust in politicians of all colors among the electorate.

Nuclear power, a hot issue in the past, has largely been defused. A referendum will be held on the future of the nuclear energy program next March.

Although given little chance to clear the 4 per cent hurdle for parliamentary representation, small parties were expected to poll around 3 per cent of the vote altogether—enough to swing the outcome. Their candidates and the increased volatility among Swedish voters made the election more unpredictable.

About one million voters were expected to change parties in this election, about half of them between the blocs in either direction.

A poll of hundreds of voters disclosed widespread discontent with the election campaign. A majority thought the parties had failed to give them clear information on nuclear energy, housing, jobs and tax policies. Only half said they had found a party leader in which they would put their trust.

If the socialists win tomorrow, Palme will head a social democrat cabinet with voting support in the Riksdag (parliament) from the communists, who are expected to get about five per cent of the 349 seats being contested under Sweden's proportional representation system.

### In New Delhi

## Muslim-Hindu clashes prompt curfew

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (R)—A large area of Delhi's old city remained under curfew Saturday after clashes Friday night between Muslims and Hindus that left 15 people injured including policemen, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Deputy Premier and Home Minister Yeshwantro Chavan

Saturday toured the predominantly Muslim area, which was heavily patrolled by police.

Officials said the situation was peaceful and under control and that the 36-hour curfew would be lifted Sunday morning.

Trouble started when Muslims were prevented from entering an old building they wanted to use as

a mosque to say Friday prayers.

Rioting went on for two hours and police were stoned when they intervened. They had to fire shots in the air and use teargas shells to restore calm.

PTI said 36 people had been arrested, including some who later broke the curfew.

A 36-hour curfew was imposed and police with batons were backed by armed patrols around the domed Jama Masjid Mosque.

An official at the mosque said groups of people set fire to several shops owned by Muslims and clashes then occurred between the two communities.

Hundreds of armed police rushed into the area and used tear gas to clear the mob, the official said.

There have been serious Muslim-Hindu riots recently in the eastern Indian steel town of Jamshedpur and outbreaks in a number of other towns, but Friday night's clashes in Delhi were the most serious in the capital for two years.

The communal question is a major issue in campaigning for the November-December national elections.

The mosque official said that stones and bottles were thrown at the building during the clashes.



TRIAL: Italian Antonio Cataldo (right) was sentenced to 14 years in jail in Geneva Friday for the 1977 kidnap of five-year-old heiress Graziella Ortiz-Patino. The photo also shows the girl's parents standing behind the accused in court Thursday.

## Italian given 14-year sentence for 1977 kidnap in Switzerland

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (R)—An Italian warehouseman Saturday began a 14-year prison sentence after being found guilty of kidnapping child heiress Graziella Ortiz-Patino, grand-niece of Bolivian tin tycoon Antenor Patino.

A Geneva assizes court passed the sentence at midnight Friday on Antonio Cataldo, 24, after a jury also found him guilty of extortion and assaulting the family chauffeur while abducting the five-year old girl in October 1977.

He was also ordered to be expelled from Switzerland for 15 years at the end of his time in jail.

The Italian admitted snatching the girl from outside her parent's luxurious home near Geneva with an accomplice, but denied holding her for 11 days in a Lausanne apartment.

He said he made one telephone call during negotiations with the girl's father, art collector Jorge Ortiz-Patino, who paid a \$2 million ransom for the release of his daughter.

Cataldo told police he received \$25,000 for his part in the affair, and he spent it on rich living and gifts for friends.

Ortiz-Patino told the court he would not allow Graziella to take part in the proceedings because of the trauma the kidnapping caused her.

The girl was set down beside a Geneva-Lausanne motorway cafe the day after her father had delivered two briefcases stuffed with banknotes to a masked man near the same spot.

Ortiz-Patino, who was later forced to auction part of the family art collection to raise cash, said he could identify Cataldo as the masked man because of his "unmistakable eyes."

Giovanni Rumi, an Italian who Cataldo said helped him in the abduction, was found shot dead near Auxerre in France in

December 1977.

Police gave no indication during the trial whether a third member of the kidnap gang was still being hunted, as reported by several Swiss newspapers, nor whether any of the cash had been recovered.

## Chinese accuse Vietnam of firing across frontier

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (AP)—China charged Saturday that Vietnamese forces have continued to fire and shell across the border into Guang I Zhuang region and Yunnan province since early September, threatening lives and property.

The Chinese news agency Xinhua said at least one Chinese border guard was killed in the alleged Vietnamese "armed provocations."

Meanwhile, the ousted Cambodian regime of former Prime Minister Pol Pot claimed Saturday that Vietnamese soldiers in northwestern Cambodia mutinied

## No official comments made Sino-Soviet talks said postponed

PEKING, Sept. 15 (R)—Officials in Peking refused to comment Saturday on the postponement of talks on relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Informed sources said the talks had been postponed "for technical reasons", but added these had nothing to do with the one-a-week Chinese airline flight from Peking to Moscow.

Chinese sources in Moscow said Friday that the arrival of their negotiating team had been postponed because Sunday's flight between the two capitals had been cancelled.

But the Chinese airline SAAC said Saturday that the flight was still scheduled to go to Moscow Sunday.

The Chinese sources said the postponement had been decided because the Peking delegation, headed by former Ambassador to the Kremlin Wang Yuping, could not fly to Moscow this Sunday as planned "for technical reasons."

At the same time, chief Soviet negotiator Leonid Ilyichov was officially reported to be in Ethiopia with Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and seemed likely to travel on with him on a visit to South Yemen in the next few days.

The talks were originally pro-

posed by Peking in April at the same time as it announced the abrogation of a 30-year-old treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. It was later agreed to hold the opening round in Moscow in mid-September.

Both sides have maintained the usual barrage of official and press criticism of the other, in contrast to previous occasions over the past 20 years when polemics have been suspended when contacts were made.

But despite a documentary bitterly critical of Peking's leaders shown on Soviet television last week, there was no indication of any serious hiatus in the convening of the talks.

Both communist powers, squabbling publicly since 1961, have declared themselves keen to see the talks ease at least interstate and inter-governmental relations while continuing ideological arguments at party level.

But Chinese officials have said they did not expect too much to come out of the negotiations, at least for some time, and Soviet sources have expressed doubts about Peking's motives in proposing the discussions.

The Chinese sources said it now seemed likely that Wang, like Ilyichov now a deputy foreign minister, and his delegation would arrive Sept. 23 and that talks would begin a day or two later.

## Peking dissident journal appears on stands again

PEKING, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Chinese capital's boldest unofficial magazine, *Explorations*, which suspended publication after two editors were arrested last spring, went on sale Friday at "Democracy Wall." Several hundred people scrambled for copies.

Two new posters also praised the mass meeting Thursday in Tien An Men Square by a new group with some Maoist sympathies. One poster said police tried to arrest one of the members.

Another said about \$8 had been collected Thursday at the meeting to help the paupers sitting in at the government headquarters.

The paupers, meanwhile, continued their demonstration seeking jobs and redress of old wrongs. Their on-and-off sit-in began in early August.

On another protest front, high school graduates and workers who want to go to college returned for the fifth day to the City Hall. About 50 stood on the steps while their spokesmen met with officials.

The magazine sale was the second distribution of the Sept. 9 issue, the first since authorities

stifled the dissidents calling for democracy and human rights and criticizing the party and deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping.

*Explorations* or *Tansuo* was the most outspoken of 15 or 20 private and unofficial magazines which flourished briefly in the spring. Eight or nine journals, none of them underground, currently are being sold in Peking.

Friday's sale had been advertised and by the 5:30 p.m. sale time the usually crowded wall was thronged with would-be buyers and the curious.

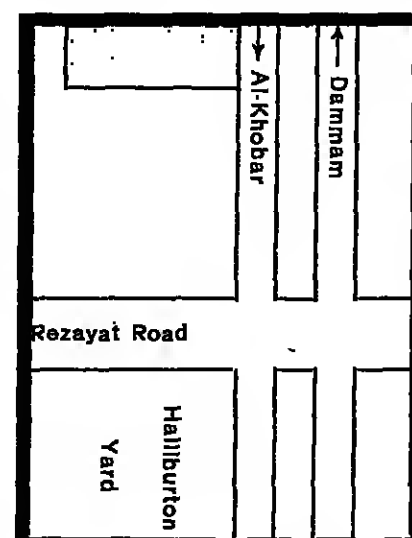
Two young men scrambled to the top of the wall and passed magazines down to a sea of fist waving 50-cent notes.

The magazine contained seven articles and several letters to the editor. It began with an open letter to Peng Chen, Politburo member and former mayor of Peking, and Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court.

It concerned the arrest last March 29 of editor Wai Jin Sheng and assistant editor Yang Kwon. They are being held without trial or disclosure of the charges against them.

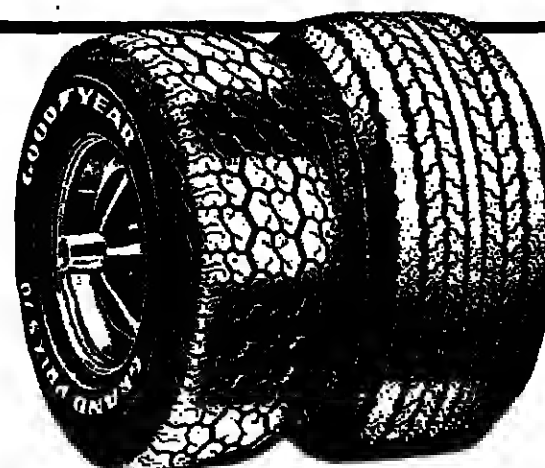
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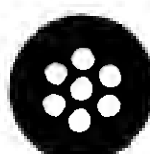
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MAIN OFFICE: ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4558  
 TEL: 34822-28706-32213 CABLE: ARABNEWS  
 TELEX: 401670 ARABNEWS SJ JEDDAH

RIYADH OFFICE: AL BATHA STREET, AL RAJHI BUILDING NO. 2, 4TH FLOOR,  
 2101 P.O. BOX 476 TEL: 38272-30460 TELEX: 201860 CABLE: ARABNEWS  
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PARIS OFFICE: 16 RUE CHRISTOPHE COLOMB AVENUE GEORGE V  
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TUNISIA OFFICE: TEL: 756611

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## Eritreans seeing signs of success

By Gordon Maclean

NAIROBI—Eritrean guerrillas, who are stubbornly beating back repeated attempts by Ethiopian troops to crush their revolt and drive them into the Sudan, have now been squeezed into the rugged northern apex of the country. From their mountain stronghold they continue to harass the Ethiopian forces, who are mainly peasants conscripted into the 'people's militia'.

For the first time, however, the Dergue, the military junta in Addis Ababa, has admitted that Cubans and some Soviet advisers have also been involved in this campaign.

The two main guerrilla movements — the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) — are now pooling their remaining resources and operate under a co-ordinated command, after having sunk their ideological differences.

In a series of offensives launched over the past year, the Ethiopian Army has succeeded in dislodging the guerrillas from most of the remaining towns they occupied north-west of Asmara, cutting off the main link with the Sudan through Tessenet to Kassa. However, their most recent offensive, the fifth, failed to penetrate the northern triangle where the guerrillas are now making their last determined stand.

Large casualties have been inflicted on the poorly-trained peasants of the 'people's militia' who were sent in to spearhead the probes of the mountain gorges.

This triangle in the extreme northern part of Eritrea is bounded on the east by the Red Sea and on the west by the Sudan, with an undetermined front line forming the base of the triangle to the south of the hill town of Nakfa, beneath the 7,600ft high Engershatu mountain.

A youthful spokesman of the ELF guerrillas here told me many of them have linked up with the EPLF to defend Nakfa and confirmed that the border town of Kerora is still in guerrilla hands.

With this vital route still in their hands, the guerrillas have been able to get some supplies and maintain contact with the outside world, but recently they have had to fight off Ethiopian government troops trying to cut off their last remaining link.

Since their heavy losses in mountain warfare, the Ethiopian government troops have begun using mechanized units operating along the comparatively flat and open coastal plains from the small port of Guluab. The guerrillas entrenched in the mountains high above regularly swoop down for damaging hit-and-run raids.

In their attempts to reach towns such as Kerora and Nakfa, Ethiopian Army units are having to scale steep escarpments which soar up from the coast as high as 6,000 and 7,000 feet — making this campaign ironically reminiscent of that mounted by Lord Napier, who led a British punitive column last century from Zeila, near Djibouti, across the Danakil desert to scale the Ethiopian mountains to reach Emperor Theodore's fortress at Magdalla, which had been thought to be impregnable.

The guerrillas have a large number of younger men and women with them in the inhospitable mountains, choosing this hazardous existence in preference to submitting to rule by the government-appointed 'Kebelles' (Marxist village councils). They say the occupying forces in the rest of Eritrea are denying food supplies to all those who refuse to submit, even to the extent of placing mines in the fields at harvest time to prevent the peasants from bringing in their crops.

Those Ethiopians conscripted to fight in the 'people's militia' have meanwhile deserted in large numbers and some are also living with the guerrillas.

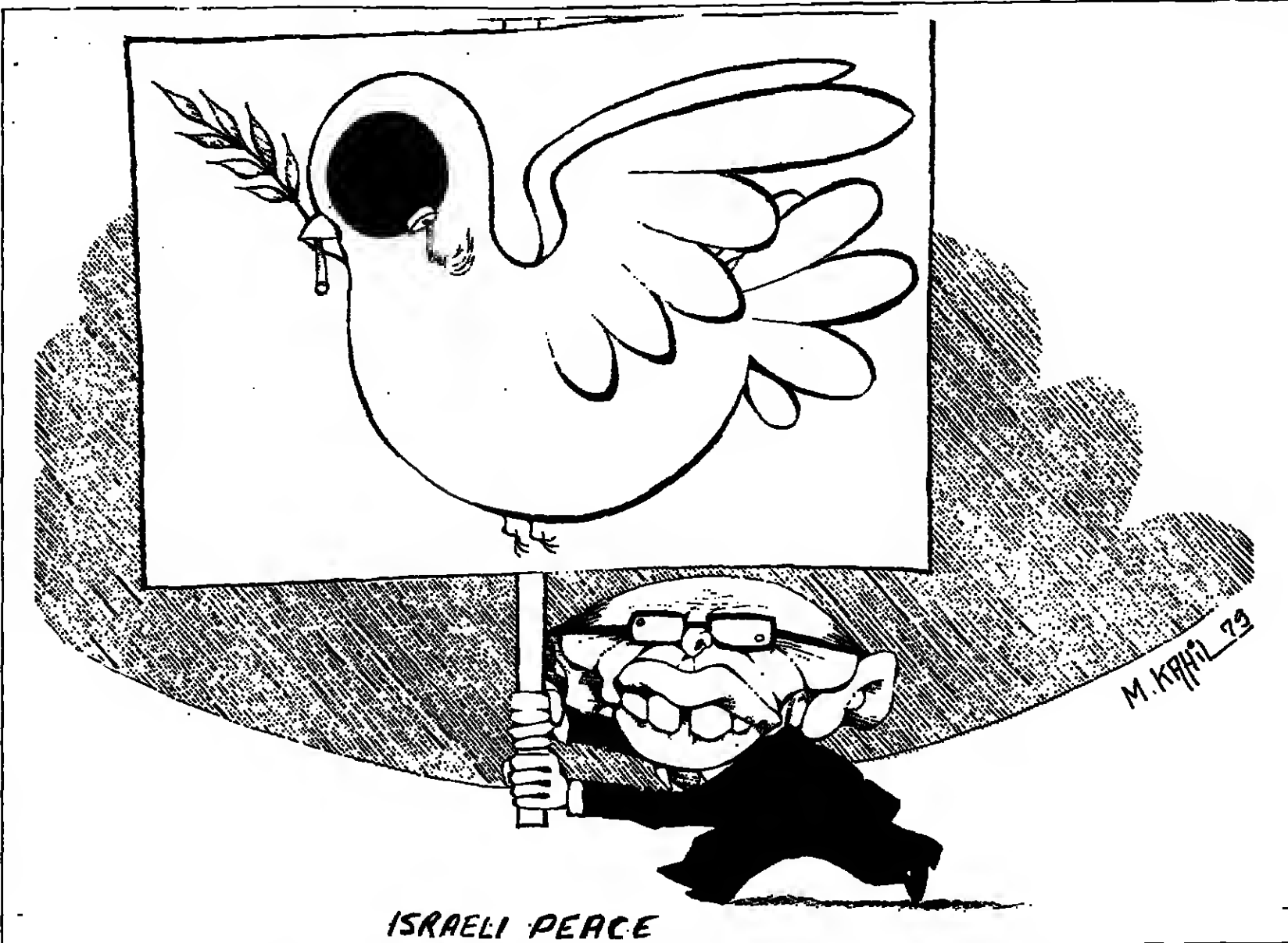
In spite of continual bombardment by MiGs which swoop over the mountains in daytime, guerrilla supply convoys move freely under cover of darkness and for years the guerrillas have used these tactics and hide from view in daylight, either in caves or beneath the umbrella-shaped acacia trees in the valleys.

The number of Eritreans fleeing for safety into the Sudan is now more than 100,000, mostly old people and mothers with young children. This influx is expected to increase dramatically if the Ethiopian forces succeed in crushing the remaining resistance.

Most of the refugees are being cared for either in camps along the Red Sea coast of the Sudan, or in older-established settlements around Kassala and Gedaref, further inland. Both the U.N. High Commission for Refugees and the World Food Program now have personnel on the spot arranging for food supplies to those refugees who have registered with the authorities.

The Sudan is finding the influx of these refugees a severe strain on the tottering economy and earlier this year, President Jaafar Numeiri tried to find a solution to the Eritrean problems by meeting Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam in Sierra Leone. He had hoped to persuade the Ethiopian military strongman to reach some agreement which would end the 20-year-long revolt, as Numeiri successfully did with the southern Sudanese who fought against the Khartoum Government for 17 years.

But Col. Mengistu refused to enter into any discussion, maintaining it was entirely an internal matter — and negotiations broke down. For their part, the ELF and other guerrillas also want to see an end to the fighting, but are determined not to accept an unconditional surrender. They are adamant they will accept nothing short of complete autonomy for Eritrea and say they will fight on if necessary. (OFNS)



## Terror fuels a French dilemma

By Paul Webster

PARIS — France is again involved in an embarrassing allegation of harboring terrorists. The accusation follows the arrest of an Italian university lecturer in Paris on charges of direct involvement in the Aldo Moro kidnapping, and the arrival of Italian anti-terrorist police seeking alleged accomplices.

What is being called the Francesco Piperno affair has a striking resemblance to the controversy over the arrest two years ago of the West German lawyer Klaus Croissant for alleged involvement with the Baader-Meinhof group. It follows a series of diplomatic incidents dating back to the escape of the international terrorist Carlos in 1975 after killing two French secret servicemen.

So much pressure is being put on France to curb what appears to be a clandestine refugee network operated by the French extreme Left, that France is on the verge of abandoning its cherished role as a land of political asylum and introducing harsh new immigration laws.

Until the full extent of the charges against Piperno, a leader of the extreme left movement Workers' Autonomy, is disclosed in a Paris court on September 19 when the Italians will ask for his extradition, it will not be clear whether he is considered in Rome to be the mastermind of the Red Brigades.

But the determination of the Italian authorities to

bring him back for trial on 46 charges has cast him in a role similar to that of Croissant, whom the West Germans made out to be a key plotter in the kidnapping and murder of the industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Despite an outcry in France, Croissant was refused political asylum and handed over for trial.

Like Croissant, Piperno was being protected by French sympathizers. He was spotted in a Paris street by an Italian tourist after Italian authorities had accused him of insurrection and linked him with Lanfranco Pace, another leader of Workers' Autonomy, who is also said to be hiding in France.

The affair is clouded by the mishandling of the extradition plea by the Italians, who presented only flimsy evidence at the first hearing and were refused their demand. In a new dossier the Italians have accused Piperno of direct involvement in the kidnapping, adding, for good measure, a series of lesser charges, including reckless driving.

Piperno, who has asked for political asylum, is considered by the French extreme Left to be a victim of political spite in much the same way as it felt that the West German government was taking revenge on Croissant for representing the Baader-Meinhof group as defense lawyer.

The French extreme Left has probably been correctly accused of lack of discrimination in supporting causes outside France. The Baader-Meinhof group held Dr. Schleyer for most of the time in France, apparently with the collusion of French

sympathizers, and used a French escape network to avoid arrest. Apart from other spectacular cases, such as help given to Carlos to flee France, Basque, IRA, and South American terrorist movements have operated in France under the protection of sympathizers.

Apart from a small anarchist group and a few regional militants, the French left wing is non-violent and is given credibility by international figures like Jean-Paul Sartre. It attracts up to two per cent of the vote in general elections, supports a daily newspaper which would be considered mild by most other extreme left-wing movements and concentrates mainly on social injustices.

If it is proved that it is protecting Red Brigades fugitives, it will increase pressure, particularly from Italy, West Germany, Spain and Great Britain, to tighten up on the easy entry of political refugees to France.

Already, the French government has ended political refugee status for Spaniards, a move which has angered Basques, whose traditional base of operations was in south-west France. President Giscard d'Estaing, despite strong resistance from all political parties, is gradually winning a battle for strict controls on all political refugees, giving more power to the police and removing the possibility of appeals to the judiciary.

The French President wants a judicial zone in Europe in which police of all EEC nations would have the right to arrest terrorists outside their own frontiers. (OFNS)

## Where will Vietnam aim its army next?

By Mark Frankland

LONDON — Where will Vietnam strike next? It seems a crazy question. Threatened with another 'lesson' by China; a third of its army tied down for the foreseeable future in Laos and Cambodia; barely able to feed its own people — if ever a country needed to rest it is surely Vietnam.

It is a measure of the fear Vietnam arouses that this question is nevertheless being asked in Southeast Asia, above all in Thailand which shares a long common border with Vietnam's client states, Cambodia and Laos.

The Thais ask it with particular unease because they asked and answered — incorrectly — much the same question after the victory of the Vietnamese Communists in 1975.

"We thought then" a senior Thai official recalled "that Vietnam would be preoccupied with its own reconstruction. We based our foreign policy on three assumptions. That there would be no more conventional war in Southeast Asia — we were wrong. That a country in economic difficulties like Vietnam would not have an adventurous economic policy — we were wrong. That Vietnam would stay independent, equidistant from China and the Soviet Union — we were wrong."

Vietnamese protests that such suspicions are unfounded cut no ice in this part of the world. "Vietnamese credibility is zero" said the Thai official, quietly but firmly. It will take Vietnam a long time to live down a reputation for duplicity created by the falsely reassuring trip to Southeast Asia of Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese Premier, just before the Cambodian invasion, and then by Hanoi's insistence that no Vietnamese troops were involved.

Even so, is it really likely that Vietnam will strike at Thailand? The fear in Bangkok that it might is based on a peculiarity of Thailand. The north-east

ern part of the country, poor and long troubled by Communist-led guerrillas, is largely populated by Laotians. Indeed according to most counts there are more Lao people in Thailand than there are in Laos.

The attraction of this area to Hanoi (or so it is argued in Bangkok) is that control over it would give Vietnam control over a larger part of the Mekong River that is key to much of the region's development.

One of Thailand's ablest generals recently speculated that Vietnam might be tempted to try for the Thai north east in five years or so, using an uprising of the Lao people as pretext and quickly occupying the area as it did Cambodia. It was good country for Vietnamese armor, he remarked, and the Thai army did not have a chance of stopping it.

But there are other theories in Bangkok that Vietnam might try to nip off the north east in a less blatant way. This would involve building on the split that has taken place in the Thai Communist Party that until now has led Thailand's guerrillas.

Most of the Thai Communists are pro-Chinese. Many of them come from Thailand's large Chinese community. But after a right-wing coup in Bangkok in 1976 which put the military back in power, the party was joined by a group of left-wing Thai intellectuals and students. The Communists never really assimilated them and it is these Thais, some well-known in the north east, who form the core of the splinter group that is now supported by Vietnam.

If Vietnam can build this group up — and it has easy supply lines to them through Laos — it might either slowly push the Thai Government out of the north east or at least prepare the ground for "fraternal assistance" from the Vietnamese army.

These fears about what Vietnam might do are increased by an awareness of Thailand's own military weakness. A diplomat who has long observed Thailand offered this sketch of the Thai army.

"Apart from some few crack units it remains very

had. The other day the King promoted eighty — eighty, mind you — three star into four star generals. There have been times when there have been more officers and NCOs than enlisted men. The ghost soldier racket — with officers claiming salaries for nonexistent soldiers — is widespread. Almost all Thai generals drive Mercedes 280s, which cost ten times their annual salary."

But the diplomat, and some Thais too, pointed out that there is a method in this weakness. In order not to be attacked by anyone Thailand does not want to seem to threaten anyone. The army, which an American Military Mission has been trying for years to turn into "real tigers", is in fact a rather loose political party which controls the civil service and is advised and enriched by the Chinese business community.

Never colonized by the West, the Thais occupy both a modern and an ancient world. The acquisition by the royal palace of a new white elephant, supposedly a good augury for the dynasty, may impress some Thais as much as a new hospital. Thai soldiers wear amulets as much as flak jackets. Western standards of strength are not much use here.

The kingdom's greatest weakness seems, on further inspection, not its army but its inability to see that economic justice is done between a rich minority and a peasant majority that is not getting its fair share of reward from a naturally fertile country.

Is this, then, to be revolutionary Vietnam's next target for salvation? A consideration of the range of problems facing Vietnam suggests it is unlikely. But it is certainly by its behaviour towards Thailand that Vietnam's intentions in Asia (and to some extent Moscow's too) will be judged. And at the moment, rightly or wrongly, one finds few people ready to give Vietnam the benefit of any doubt. (OFNS)

## RELATIONS DEEPEN

Premier Yun-sun Sun arrives here today in a further proof of the deepening ties between Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China.

Relations between the two staunchly anti-Communist states, established 40 years ago, were given their strongest boost in modern times by the visit of the late King Faisal to Taiwan in 1971.

Saudi support for the Nationalist government has never wavered, even during the transfer of the Nationalist government from Peking to Taipei following the Communist takeover on the mainland in 1949.

Nor has the fact that other states have recognized the mainland government in recent years led to any erosion of the firm friendship between the Kingdom and the government in Taipei.

The strong link is founded in the two governments' antipathy to Communism in all its forms, and this bond has been strengthened by visits here from Taiwanese officials and visits to the island by the Kingdom's leaders.

The most recent of these was the visit to Taiwan by Interior Minister Prince Naif. Prior to that the Kingdom had entertained former President Yen Chia-kun on a visit here.

All of these visits, and the one which begins today, serve to uphold the close relationship between Taiwan and the Kingdom based on the two states' common cause.

But they also represent more — they represent the strengthening of the economic bonds which link the two states in addition to their political ties. Those began to increase greatly with Premier Sun's visit here in 1973, which resulted in agreements to cooperate in agricultural projects, oil refineries, electric power plants and the manufacture of fertilizers.

Although modest compared to the level of investment here by some other states, projects already executed by the Taiwanese here now amount to SR3 billion. One inducement for the growth of Saudi-Chinese trade ties has been the fact that Chinese companies offer high-quality workmanship at prices often lower than those of Western competitors.

A second round of agreements between the Kingdom and Nationalist China was signed in 1975, including one providing for the establishment of a Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Projects under its aegis have included data processing, banking, taxation reform and joint ventures into such industries as fisheries, telecommunications, and civil aviation. In addition, Chinese experts in a number of fields have been seconded to Saudi government agencies as advisers and technicians.

Sun's visit will coincide with another meeting of the Saudi-Chinese Joint Commission, and thus will provide an opportunity for the development of more and bigger projects to strengthen the two states' economies.

It will also serve as a reaffirmation of the Kingdom's role in world affairs, and its firm stand that it is the government in Taipei which embodies the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people.

## THE CUBAN 'CRISIS'

Memories of the Cold War are with us again. A while ago the world nervously waited for the outcome of the Soviet-American crisis, centering on the strange affair of the returning ballerina. Now the worry returns as the latest crisis hews between the two giants, centered on America's "sudden" discovery of 2000 — 3000 Soviet "combat" troops in Cuba.

America's story is that the troops were secretly sent and maintained in Cuba, in violation of all official and verbal agreements with the Soviets, agreements going back to the aftermath of the famous Cuban missile crisis in the late President Kennedy's time, and the Kissinger-Gromyko understanding of 1970.

The Soviet answer is that the contingent is there to train the Cubans, that it has no combat role, that it has been there for years, and that the Americans are quite well aware of the fact. The Russians add that the Americans are merely seeking to embarrass Cuba and the Nonaligned nations in general at the time of their meeting in Havana.

The truth, as is usual in these cases, is somewhere in between. The troops cannot be there merely to train the Cubans. They are most probably also engaged in keeping the Soviet end up in the ongoing "electronic war" between the two giants ("listening devices", electronic surveillance, etc.). But in doing this they cannot be said to constitute a direct threat to America.

The American administration appears at the moment willing to downgrade the episode — despite protestations to the contrary from a State Department spokesman. At the beginning it was treated as almost a repetition of the great missile crisis.

But it is too early to see whether this will carry weight on Capitol Hill, where the "hawks" are only too glad of this additional stick with which to belabor the SALT II agreement. There have already been calls to make ratification conditional upon Soviet withdrawal.

The rest of the world cannot but apprehensively look on, hoping that all this will not drag the world back to the bitter confrontations of the Cold War. For it will be the lesser fry who will pay the price for this and not the contending giants. The two superpowers might disagree on Cuba for example, only to settle the account with an agreement on Africa, the Middle East or any other troubled spot.

The Arabs, for sometime now paying the price of an American-Russian agreement on the Middle East, know that a disagreement between the two will only mean a higher price for the area as a whole to pay.

Highlighting the official visit of the PLO chief to Spain, newspapers Saturday said it represents a special victory for Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian people in general. Al-Medina said that the PLO — which is already recognized by most countries outside the U.S. and Western Europe — is anxious to win recognition by the West.

The official reception accorded to him by the Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez will boost PLO hopes to winning European understanding and support, the papers said.

Al-Riyadh led with the arrival here Sunday of the Chinese Premier on an official visit to the Kingdom and said that the Chin-

ese government attaches great importance to it. It quoted a statement by the Chinese ambassador in Saudi Arabia in which he upheld the strong and close relations between the two countries.

Okaz reproduced the full text of the Bahraini Interior Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Khalifa statement in which he referred to recent demonstrations in the island but did not explain what they were all about. He warned those who plan to disturb the peace that they will be severely dealt with. Khalifa said the authorities have taken special precautions to prevent any recurrence of demonstrations. He called on other Gulf states to realize the

events in Bahrain may have repercussions all over the region. Al-Medina said that the Saudi-Kenyan communiqué summed up the feelings of the Arabs and the Africans towards certain issues of common interest. It said the condemnation of foreign intervention in African affairs is of special significance because the continent is being subjected to outside interference and destabilization.

Another issue concerned the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, which must be completed if peace is finally to prevail in the

region.

The Kingdom is anxious to mobilize international attention to the Lebanese tragedy caused by Israeli intervention and occupation of its territories and this interest was reflected in the communiqué, the paper said.

Commenting on the U.N. Secretary General's proposal to hold a conference in Geneva to discuss the Middle East question Okaz said changing circumstances in the world and also in the United Nations make such a conference necessary. It said that the United Nations membership today is no longer restricted to the Soviet Union and the United States. Its

other members are quite capable of moving in any direction they want and have shown the world the truth about Israel and that what had been thought about the Arab-Israeli conflict was not really the whole truth.

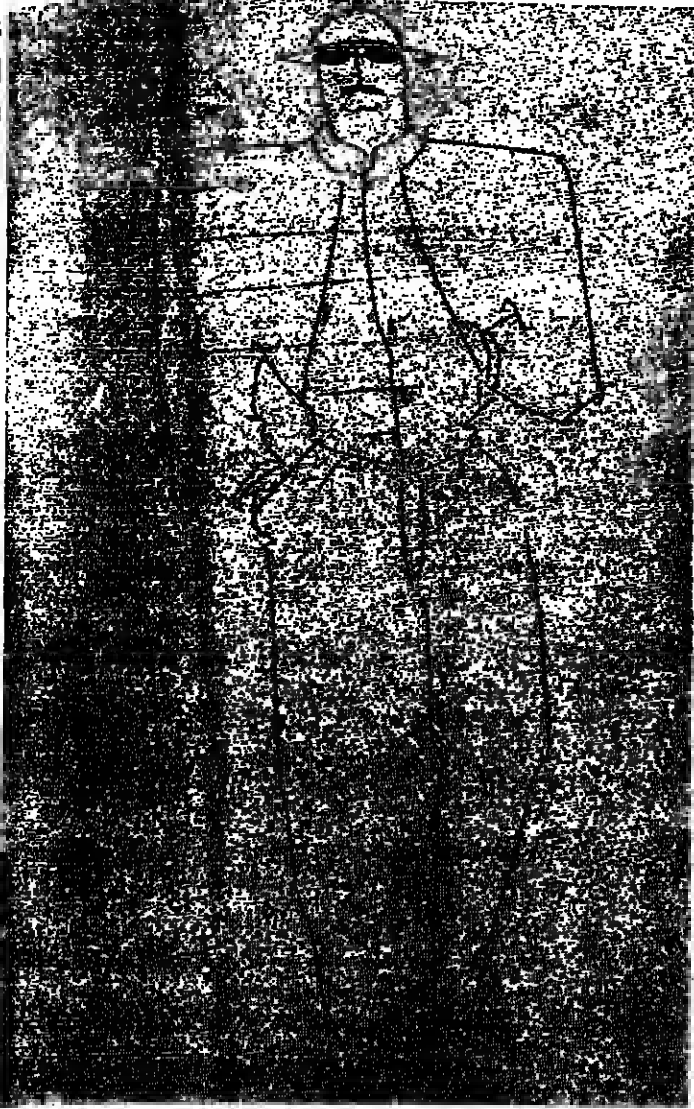
Whatever happens to Kurt Waldheim's appeal, the paper said "and whatever King Hussein will tell President Carter in Washington, the Palestinian problem remains the crux of the conflict in the Middle East and that there can be no solution without restoring the Palestinian rights and no settlement that is unacceptable to the PLO."

The Camp David Accords will be found too inadequate to bring about a meaningful peace in the

Middle East, according to Al-Jazirah. "This is already quite clear," it said, "as more and more states are persuaded that the accords have fallen far short of the objective of a just and lasting peace. Thanks to energetic and sustained Arab diplomacy, most of the world has realized that to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East more than the accords will be required. Even Western Europe is becoming more convinced that without restoring Palestinian rights there will be no peace in the region. Hence the significance of Yasser Arafat's visit to Spain and before that to Austria."

## saudi press review





Jacket by Fonce

## Fashion waits for the man in the street to catch up

By Anne Whitehouse  
London Bureau

PARIS—Dedicated followers of men's fashion may be relieved to learn that Paris this autumn is subdued. The haute couture menswear designers showing in Paris over the past week have proposed nothing radically different in style for next spring/summer's season.

But for the not-so-dedicated the news is not quite the same. The present go-slow, many French designers and manufacturers have suggested, is a necessary pause while the man in the street catches up.

There has been such a revolution in men's fashion over the past few seasons that the consumer hasn't had time to assimilate the changes, they say.

The biggest change has been in shape. The X-shape of near natural shoulders and hips brought in to a trim waist is long gone. It has been replaced by the Y-shape for a broad-shouldered wedge-shaped silhouette.

With the Y go narrow lapels, skinny ties and straight trousers, pleated for looseness at the top.

To top it all, designers have begun using strong and bright colors.

"We introduced new shapes and new colors both at the same time, which was a big problem in Europe," commented Michel Faure, president of Milmac, a large manufacturing company. "It isn't decent to have a revolution each year."

"The new looks weren't a great success, and now our task is to help people understand the way things are put together and how they should be worn. The emphasis will be more on color and fabric than on models for spring."

Designer Daniel Hechter agrees. "Last summer my collection was very sharp in the matter of fashion to promote the idea. But now, essentially, I'm trying to show the man the possibility of wearing clothes for his needs."

Not all would applaud the result in his new collection. The thin ties and tapered legs were there but so were brilliant red and lilac-green smoking jackets in a linen so loosely woven it resembled sacking and billowed transportly down the catwalk. As for his finale, he showed eight or nine variations on a clash of reds—jackets, blouses, trousers and shoes in shades of bordeaux, lipstick orange, burgundy, violet, magenta and mauve.

Jeff Sayre's color combinations by comparison were pastoral. Big blocks of grayed pastels and desert shades were offset by vivid jewel

colors for accessories. "Clean and neo-cubist", murmured a critic as a pea-green blouson, violet T-shirt and slate blue trousers appeared.

The only suit in the collection was in blue denim. The other fabrics—lacquered linen for trousers and shiny metallic nylon raincoat for bubble blousons and mackintoshes made up for that in gloss and sparkle.

Lucien Foncec prefers to call himself an architect of men's clothes. His huge constructed kid jackets mimic the top-heavy shape of U.S. footballers. Shoulders that wide permit a corresponding flounce out from the waist without losing male proportions, they say. Foncec demonstrated that with a raincoat, to tumultuous applause from the press.

"Avant-garde classicism," ran one trade press report. But how do the buyers respond to these brave new creations? "Great!" said a buyer from California's Wilkes Bashford. "No not quite saleable, but really directional."

And of Jeff Sayre: "He was the first one to really mix up the brights intelligently," said another. "But they're not immediately for the market."

So aren't Sayre, Foncec and Co. wasting their time? "I doubt if 90 per cent of it will even be made up," one couture buff explained. "Certainly not the really avant-garde models. Men are still far too conservative in the way they want to come across. The young may not be, but they don't buy."

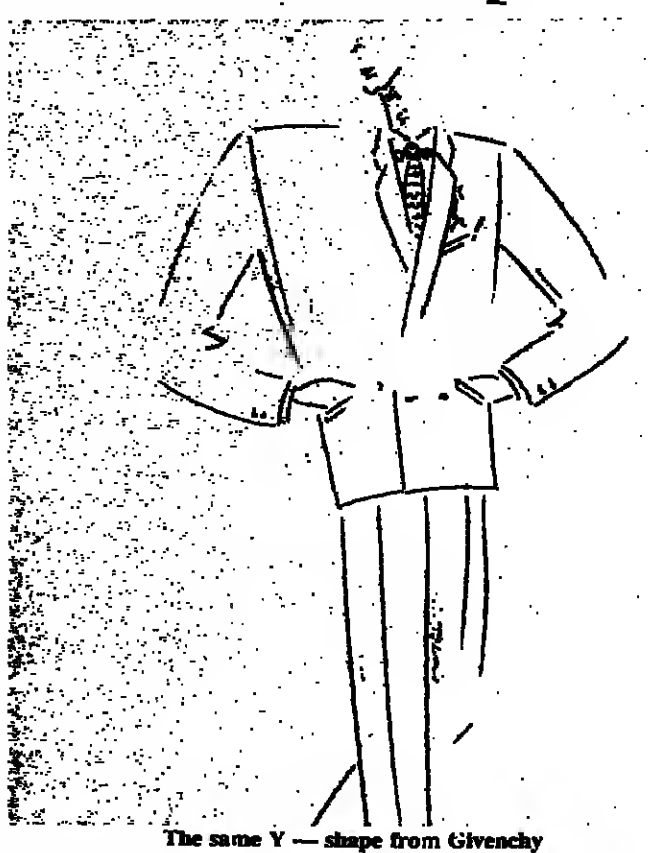
"No it's the ideas, the whimsy and wit of it all...that's what's really important. It's there that the designers must always remain two steps ahead."

"There are enough classic houses," says Designer Michelle Anjard of Christian Anjard. "In a difficult period it's necessary to show special things."

"Everyone is talking about playing it safe, but I'm sick of it," says Sayre. "We're too young a house to start on that track, and in terms of design, it's a bore."

"The whole market is looking alike, and you can practically combine it all into one collection. That can be very nice if you're talking about mass industrial sportswear, but not fashion. You can't sit back and do nothing. For it isn't so much a problem of customer resistance, but of customer lack of interest...which is why it's so important for me to present clothes that create interest."

The ordinary man has a bit of time to catch up, it seems. "The designers can't move too far ahead," explained another of the



The same Y-shape from Givenchy

experts. "So they have kept off a change in style this season and concentrated on color. But they have to change to keep alive, while still expressing what men—even only in their subconscious—would want to wear."

Or will ever wear? "One day—yes, though perhaps not right now. But the designers certainly won't sit and wait for them."

## Food tycoon takes feud with Fleet Street into print

By Robert Chesshyre

LONDON—There is a belief among some British journalists at the best newspaper proprietors, if not actually deranged in the late Lord Northcliffe, are least men of obsessive and terminated personality, who regard their papers as instruments of their will, and look with pity on publications that have fallen into hands of anaemic accountants. Life on their journals will seem to be comfortable, so the theory is, but will often be exciting. A per inspired by vign and zeal d perhaps some eccentricity) s at least a sporting chance of ching fire, and becoming what et Street likes to speak nostalgically of as a "great" paper.

This is the most positive view of entry this week of Sir James Goldsmith, food tycoon, and gos-

sip column fodder for 25 years, into British newspaper publishing.

It is true that his first publication is to be a weekly news magazine called *Now!* (the exclamation mark was chosen for its typographical appearance) rather than a newspaper, and it is true that its offices are in a shabby corner of north-east London dissected by jugged routes rather than in Fleet Street, but its aim is clearly to make the impact of a major newspaper, and it is probably the boldest publishing launch since World War II.

Goldsmith is prepared to risk \$14 million on the venture, \$5 million of which will be spent on the launch, including \$1.5 million on promotion during the first week. This will be enough, according to one advertising man, to buy five prime spots nightly on each TV channel. The theme will be that

newspapers are to *Now!* merely what trailers are to feature films. They merely whet the appetite.

Some in the advertising market, think that *Now!* will probably settle at a circulation of between 150,000 and 175,000, rather than at Goldsmith's 250,000 plan. This would make it a dicey commercial proposition. Sir James himself is by no means wholly confident about its prospects: "Any-one who would say that a new venture is going to succeed is a fool."

In other words, *Now!* is a gamble, and many believe the clue to Goldsmith is that he is an inveterate gambler. He left Eton at 17 on the strength of a large win at the races. At 21, he wooed and won a Bolivian tin heiress, Isabel Patino, with the world's press and an outraged father-in-law at his heels.

He spent the next few ("wasted") years actually gambling, creating a playboy image which dissipated some of the financial advantages he inherited in being related to many of the leading banking families of Europe. His business affairs had their ups and downs. Thirteen years ago he had his accounts qualified and had to inject capital at short notice. He has carried off audacious "reverse takeover bids" to buy companies larger than his own. He has been accused of asset-stripping. (Sir James would say "necessary rationalisation"), of organising his affairs in such a way that no one could see the rabbit for the hat.

The purpose of *Now!* is to enable Goldsmith to participate more fully in the "public debate" (one of his favorite phrases), and to help steer Britain along a markedly right-of-center, entrepreneurial course after his own and Margaret Thatcher's heart. This is "rolling back the frontiers of State interference."

Goldsmith has a loathing for extremism, and has spent much energy in the past three years combating through the courts what he regards as a conspiracy by a club of journalists, who work by day under their colors and by night

anonymously for the satirical magazine *Private Eye*. By their numbers and by the constant repetition of their views, they succeed in perverting the truth in Britain, Goldsmith believes.

He regards his recent libel victory in the High Court as the ultimate confirmation of his beliefs. In the case, he successfully defended a libel action brought against him by Michael Gillard, a TV journalist and *Private Eye* contributor, whom Goldsmith had called a blackmailer.

For Goldsmith, these views justify his a criminal libel action against Richard Ingrams, *Private Eye*'s editor, and in a roundabout way, his scuffle with a photographer who tried to take a picture of his third wedding in Paris last year. Goldsmith later wrote to the *Times* of London, urging that the law in Britain be brought into line with the French law that protects someone from having his picture taken without his permission. Such actions lead many to argue that he is an unsuitable man to own magazines himself.

His letter to *The Times* began in typical fashion: "When a mid-aged couple who have shared their lives for the past 14 years are able to marry, it is appropriate they should do so with the dignity of silence."

It also made it hard for his editor at *Now!*, Anthony Shrimley, to recruit staff from Fleet Street, although he was offering between \$25,000 and \$50,000. Journalists are normally not slow coming forward when there's money to hand. Goldsmith, who is not a great phrasemaker, made one of his few *bon mots* about these figures: "If you pay peanuts, you get monkeys."

Goldsmith intends "to live and breathe the magazine from every point of view", a cause for further suspicion among journalists raised on the brief that editorial independence means the independence of the editor. (With rare exceptions, the independence of Fleet Street has always been the independence of proprietors.)

Goldsmith is quite open: "I don't believe in the editor having the divine right and the proprietor not. The editor has been appointed by the proprietor, in this case the founder (a word Goldsmith clearly likes), and he'll have the authority to edit, but he knows full well that I intend to be active."

*Now!* was conceived by Goldsmith to fill a publishing gap in Britain. He cannot understand why, when virtually every other country in the West can sustain profitable, glossy news magazines Britain cannot. He rejects the popular wisdom that the country's big-selling, nationally distributed newspapers mean there is no potential market for such a magazine.

Goldsmith refers frequently to his "track record" in France, where he has owned the influential weekly, *L'Express*, for two-and-a-half years. *L'Express* had

been the creature of the French right-wing politician, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, and—according to Olivier Todd, the left-of-center, columnist who joined Goldsmith as a senior editor from *Le Nouvel Observateur*—has been much more politically open since Goldsmith bought it.

Todd said that Goldsmith has only once vetoed an article, and that he had been right to do so.

Todd was allowed to urge readers to vote for the Socialist-Communist coalition at the last elections, although Goldsmith believed that a left-wing government would have been a "catastrophe" for France.

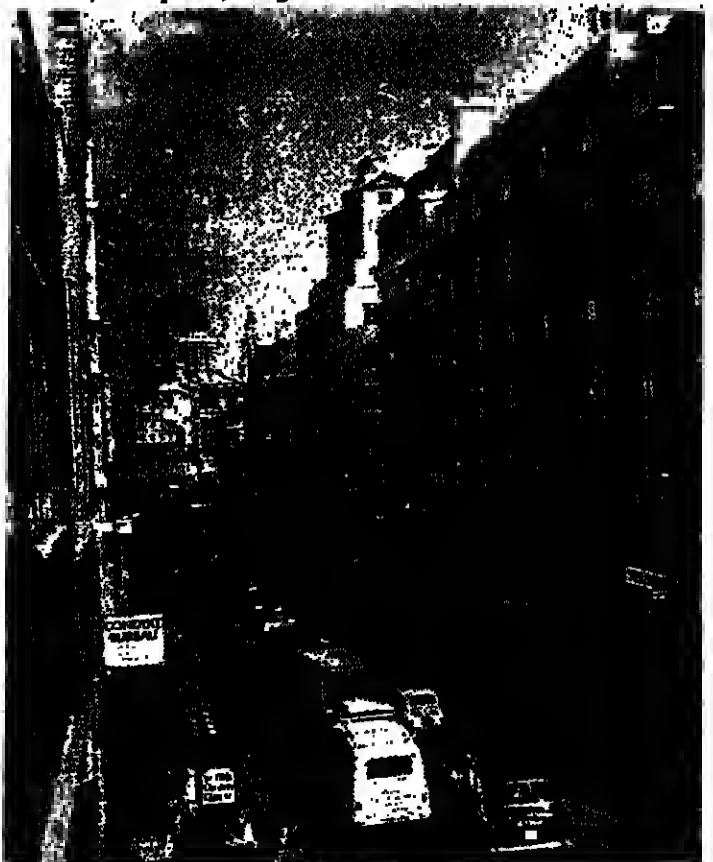
Under Goldsmith and his team, *L'Express* has increased its circulation, which stands at 560,000, and improved the readership "image" (that is, its readers are younger, richer and have more influence). For a year Goldsmith



Sir James Goldsmith

was intricately involved, firing the inherited editor, "separating ourselves from some of those who were less productive" and "progressively discouraging" journalists with what he considered to be extreme views. He speaks in euphemisms.

At 46, Goldsmith has a cherubic, well-scrubbed, smiling face, but those who have crossed him say his mild blue eyes can turn positively black with anger, and that he pursues adversaries with a ruthless tenacity that can destroy bold men.— (OFNS)



Street of Shame?

## A moral curb for British Press 'excesses'

LONDON: Reporters from every Fleet Street paper were gathered at the station when the man at the center of the scandal of the day leaped from his train. The *Mail* and the *Express* were first to him, each grabbing an arm. The arm cured by the Mail man came away as he tugged, and he was left waving a detached artificial limb as his rival triumphantly whisked the victim away in a taxi. Or so the story goes.

Those were the bad old days. The tale typifies regular newspaper practice in Britain of the recent past, when reporters fought in hospital corridors for interviews with disaster survivors, and on the streets for the exclusive stories of men acquitted of murder.

This conduct increased the sum of reporters' anecdotes but was a detrimental to the good name of the Press, and the cry, which has rung down the years since the war, went up: "If newspapers do not put their house in order, there may have to be legislation." In recent weeks, the cry has been taken up by the incontinent magazine publisher, Sir James Goldsmith, and Attorney-General Sir Michael Havers.

After three and a half years' squabbling and further threats of a Press law—the Press Council,

entrusted with the role of safeguarding press liberty by curbing excesses, was born in the early 1950s.

Two weeks ago, Lord Shawcross, its recently retired chairman, presented the council's latest annual report for the Council's 25th year. Shawcross is generally sanguine, though he regrets there has been a decline in the nation's moral standards partially brought about by papers pandering to their readers' baser instincts.

Shawcross's view that the Press Council "operates generally in a satisfactory way and to the public advantage" is not widely shared within or without the Press. Many journalists and politicians regard the council as feeble.

Such politicians want the Press Council to have powers to punish erring papers and journalists. "There must be an effective sanction imposed by the Press which would make any would-be code-breaker think seriously before doing so," said former Prime Minister Harold Wilson. They would also welcome a published code of ethics for journalists.

These powers have always been spurned by the council, if for no better reason than that it could never enforce them. It cannot

compel a newspaper to reply to a criticism, nor can it force a paper judged to have broken ethical rules to publish its findings—at present the only sanction. The *Journalist*, the paper of the National Union of Journalists which first suggested a Press Council, has declined to recognize the council's jurisdiction.

Even so, its rulings on cheque-book journalism and intrusion into privacy—both generally held to be bad, but occasionally necessary in pursuit of that Holy Grail "the public interest"—now influence the way papers operate.

During a period when respect for the Press has declined, and when reporting restrictions, libel laws and the laws of contempt wall in journalists so that it is highly doubtful a Watergate could have been exposed in Britain, the council's mere existence has held at bay powerful forces which would like to see the Press further controlled or accountable. This usually means to some central authority, a Ministry of Truth.

One junior Labour minister complained during the Callaghan government that the council was inadequate to correct the "anti-working class bias" of the British Press, and advocated a Media

Commission and Advertising Revenue Board. Such recommendations send most journalists scurrying to the defense of the Press Council.

But in a country where free speech is said to be valued, newspapers have the right to be partisan. It is likely, if regrettable, that most people who own papers will be right-wing, and that therefore most papers will be right-wing. It is not the fault of the Press Council.

The Council comes most frequently to national attention at moments of great public scandal when papers run amok. The next big test for the council will be its verdict on the trial of former Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe and its attendant Press shenanigans. It has asked those papers which paid witnesses to account for their actions.

But the day-to-day work of the council is essentially concerned with what Lord Shawcross dismissed as "trivia." The Council's latest judgment, upheld a complaint against the *Tamworth Herald*. "A story about 'sex games' on a housing estate painted an exaggerated picture on flimsy evidence," declared the council.— Robert Chesshyre. (OFNS)

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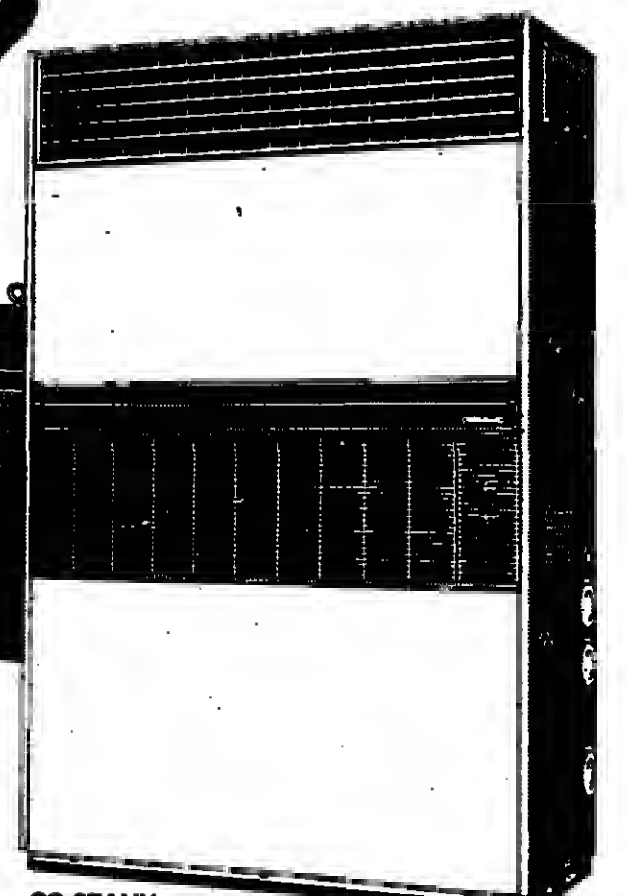
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## Victories by McEnroe, Gerulaitis

# U.S. takes American Davis Cup final lead

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Sept. 15 (AP) — John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis scored straight-set victories here Friday to give the United States a 2-0 lead over Argentina in the Davis Cup American Zone tennis finals.

McEnroe, who defeated Gerulaitis in last week's U.S. Open, downed Guillermo Vilas 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 after Gerulaitis had defeated Jose Luis Clerc 6-1, 7-5, 6-1.

Play continues with Stan Smith and Bob Lutz meeting Vilas and Clerc in the doubles.

The singles wind up will begin Sunday with the four players who competed Friday switching opponents.

McEnroe scored consistently at the net against Vilas, storming past him with a strong serve and volley game.

In the first set, he broke Vilas' serve in the sixth game and again in the eighth for the victory. Each player held serve through the first three games of the second set before Vilas was broken in the fourth game. That set up five straight service breaks before McEnroe held serve. He went on to a 5-1 lead.

In the other game, Clerc threatened Gerulaitis only in the second set. There were no service

breaks in the first eight games of that set, but Clerc broke Gerulaitis in the ninth game for a 5-4 lead.

Gerulaitis, however, broke back in the next game and won the next two games for the set.

The two European Zone final ties were virtually deadlocked after the opening singles matches in Rome and Prague Friday.

Britain and Italy were level 1-1 after the first day's play in Rome in the "A" Section final, while in the "B" Zone final Sweden was 1-0 down with Bjorn Borg about to pull them level when rain and darkness halted play.

The two Zone winners will play one another in the Inter-zone semi-finals next month while in the other inter-zone playoff, Eastern Zone winners Australia will meet the winners of the American Zone, either the United States or Argentina.

In Rome, Buster Mottram of Britain ignored the screaming of 6,000 Italian fans impressively to put down the hero of the Foro Italico, Adriano Panatta, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4. Panatta was slow and cumbersome and Mottram, who performs best when playing for his country, was far too sharp.

But John Lloyd turned up just

as sub-par for Britain as Panatta had for Italy, and Corrado Barazzutti had no trouble defeating him decisively 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

In Prague, the vastly improved Tomas Smid gave Czechoslovakia the lead against Sweden with a straightforward 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 triumph over Kjell Johansson.

But Borg, the four-time Wimbledon champion who failed last week in his bid to add the U.S. Open title to his list of credits, was ahead of Ivan Lendl 6-4, 7-5, 2-2 when rain and bad light forced the abandonment of play for the day.

Several 1980 European Zone second round ties were also being played today.

In Prague, Borg was having more trouble than expected in overcoming Lendl. The Swede,

## Irish union defiant on Barbarians' tour

DUBLIN, Sept. 15 (AP) — Ireland's Rugby Football Union Friday night approved a tour by a multi-racial South African team despite government pressure to cancel the visit.

The union stressed in a state-

ment that the inclusion of black players in the touring Barbarian squad represented "a far-reaching step forward in the elimination of racial discrimination in sport."

Prime Minister Jack Lynch's government responded swiftly by warning it will carry out its pledge to stop the tour, scheduled to start next month.

A government official declined to tell newsmen how this would be done and said: "This is a matter for the government to decide."

However, the government can prevent the South African players entering the Republic under the country's Aliens Act, a 44-year-old law that gives the government the power to exclude almost anyone it wants.

That law has rarely been invoked and it has been noted that the Republic did not support a U.N. resolution two years ago that called on governments to deny entry to teams from any country practicing racial discrimination.

Foreign Affairs Minister Michael O'Kennedy warned the Rugby Union earlier this week that if it did not withdraw its invitation to the Barbarians he would "have no alternative but to take steps to ban" the South Africans.

He noted the government moved to have the two-game visit scrubbed because "we may now be getting into the position where he have to realize that South Africa's apartheid is a festering sore in the Southern Africa question."

"We may be getting to the point where the government is considering action it has not up to now thought necessary."

The union said in its statement that cancelling the tour now would be "illogical" and damaging to the campaign to break down racial barriers in South African sport.

It said the decision to defy the government was based in part on the amateur status of the South African team and because "it is not a national organization."

The union made plain that it could not cancel its invitation to the Barbarians because it was only part of a collective invitation by the four rugby unions in the British Isles.

British rugby authorities have refused requests from London to cancel their legs of the proposed tour, despite widespread condemnation by black African states and sports organizations.

If the Irish government were to block the South Africans entering the Republic, the Irish Union, which covers both the south and Northern Ireland, may reschedule the proposed matches from the south to the north where the Dublin government of course has no jurisdiction.

However, the Irish union statement gave no indication of what it plans if the government does clamp down.

round tie when Matti Timonen and Leo Palin both defeated 17-year-old opponents.

Timonen beat Tarek Shawkat Al-Sakka 6-1, 6-3, 6-3 and Palin defeated Ahmad Al-Mehelmy 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.

Any chance Egypt might have had went before the match started, when their senior player, Ismail Al-Shafei, was forced to undergo minor surgery on an inflamed foot. Doctors, including team physician Dr. Ahmad Hatat, have ordered him not to play here.

Timonen began confidently against a nervous Shawkat and was able to place his shots just where he wished.

Palin, a Finnish professional who is climbing in the world ratings, had an even easier time against Mehelmy and coasted home.

Georgia ATLANTA, Georgia Sept. 15 (AP) — Top-seeded John Alexander of Australia easily advanced to the semifinals of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution open tennis tournament on Friday by defeating fellow countryman Terry Rocavert, 6-1, 6-2.

Alexander was one of three seeded players to make it into Saturday's semifinal round.

Fourth-seeded American Eliot Teltscher defeated Kevin Curren of South Africa, 6-1, 6-1, in another quarterfinal match Friday.

Also advancing was fifth-seeded American Terry Moor, who defeated Russell Simpson of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

In the other quarterfinal match, Eric Fielder of the United States defeated David Schneider of South Africa, 6-4, 6-0.

Rocavert had difficulty with his serve against Alexander, repeatedly missing on his first service. Most of the first serves that got in were easily returned by Alexander.

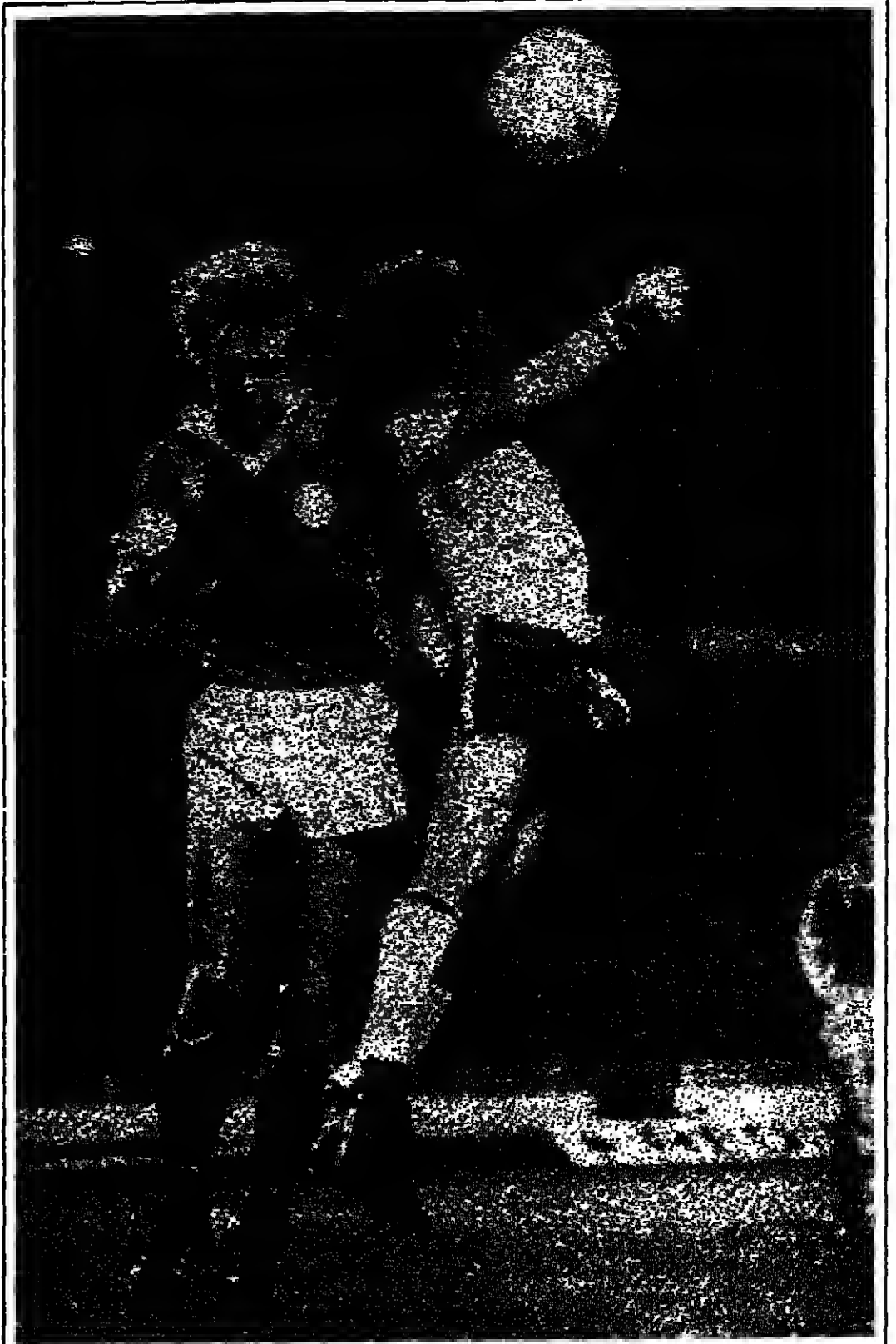
When Alexander broke Rocavert's serve to go ahead 4-0 in the first set, he won his 18th consecutive game of the tournament. Rocavert came back to break his serve in the next game, but Alexander immediately broke back.

Alexander faces Moor and Teltscher goes against Friedler in Saturday's semifinals.

In quarterfinal doubles play, Steve Docherry of Australia and Teltscher defeated Simpson and John Yall of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3.

Sashi Menon of India and Robert Troggio of South Africa defeated American Matt Mitchell and Curren, 6-4, 7-6.

Sixth-seeded Billie Jean King of the United States defeated second-seeded Dianne Fromholtz of Australia 6-2, 7-6 Saturday to move to the final of the Toray Silcock tennis tournament in the United States.



HEAD: Kevin Keegan, right, gets his head to the ball as he goes up with Danish defender Frank Arnesen during an English attack in their European Championship Group One match at Wembley this week. England won 1-0.

## He will protest

# Galindez stripped of WBA title

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15 (AP) — The World Boxing Association has stripped Victor Galindez of Argentina of his light heavyweight title for allegedly breaking a contract to defend it.

A representative of Galindez announced immediately he would contest the decision before the WBA's appeals board on the grounds that he never signed such an agreement.

Galindez won the WBA's 175-pound title in New Orleans last April 14 by dethroning Mike Rossman of the United States. Later he agreed to fight three title defenses promoted by Top Rank of New York.

Last month, Galindez reneged on the agreement, saying the \$150,000 offered him for the first fight — scheduled here Sept. 15 against Marvin Johnson of the

United States — was not enough. Ernesto Cierquis Bialo, an Argentine boxing official, said the WBA's Executive Committee had voted 16 to 0, with two abstentions and one blank ballot, to take the title from Galindez.

Bialo, president of the WBA's Press Commission, said the title would remain vacant until Oct. 7, the deadline for an appeal.

Jose Steinberg, speaking for Galindez, said the boxer would travel to Miami, and appeal the decision during the WBA's convention, which starts Sept. 21.

He challenged the WBA to make the alleged contract with Top Rank public, saying Galindez had never signed anything more than a letter of intent to make the title defenses.

Bob Arum, president of Top Rank, had promised Galindez that the third title defense would be against the World Boxing Council champion, with the winner getting both titles. Matthew Saad Muhammad of the United States now holds the WBC crown.

Meanwhile, Galindez is training for a bout here Oct. 5 against Jesse Burnett of the United States.

## In Casablanca for 1983

# Cyprus joins Mediterranean Games

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, Sept. 15 (AP) — Casablanca has been awarded the 1983 Mediterranean Games and Cyprus has been elected as the 16th member country of the games.

The decisions were made by the congress of the International Committee of the Mediterranean Games Friday on the eve of the opening of the eighth games in this central Yugoslav Adriatic town.

The congress also elected Muhammad Vazali of Tunisia as the new president of the International Committee, to replace Sheikh Gabriel Gemayet of Lebanon who was named the honorary president.

It adopted some changes in the status of the games, the main being that from now on member

countries will bear their own costs for participating.

The congress discussed the last minute Libyan withdrawal from the games in protest against Egypt's participation.

Gemayet, who is also the first vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, said the Olympic body would also have to discuss the withdrawal.

"I am sorry that such a situation has been created at the time when I am taking over as the president of the Mediterranean Games. But I hope that the Mediterranean will find a solution for the future of the games," he told reporters.

Casablanca was the only candidate for the organization of the ninth Mediterranean Games in

1983 and its offer was unanimously accepted.

But Turkey opposed the election of Cyprus as a member country.

The Turkish representative found himself isolated from the others, who said the main aim of the Games was to promote cooperation and understanding among the Mediterranean peoples.

At the end Cyprus was unanimously elected as a full member of the Games.

## At Crystal Palace

# Hurdler Moses leaps over own mark

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP) — A sell-out crowd of 17,000 saw American hurdler Edwin Moses break his own British all-comers record in the 400-meter hurdles at an international track and field meet at Crystal Palace Friday

U.S., in 50.26.

The long-striding Moses won in 48.28 seconds, 0.15 seconds faster than his previous mark. Second was James King, U.S., in 49.98 and third Quentin Wheeler, also

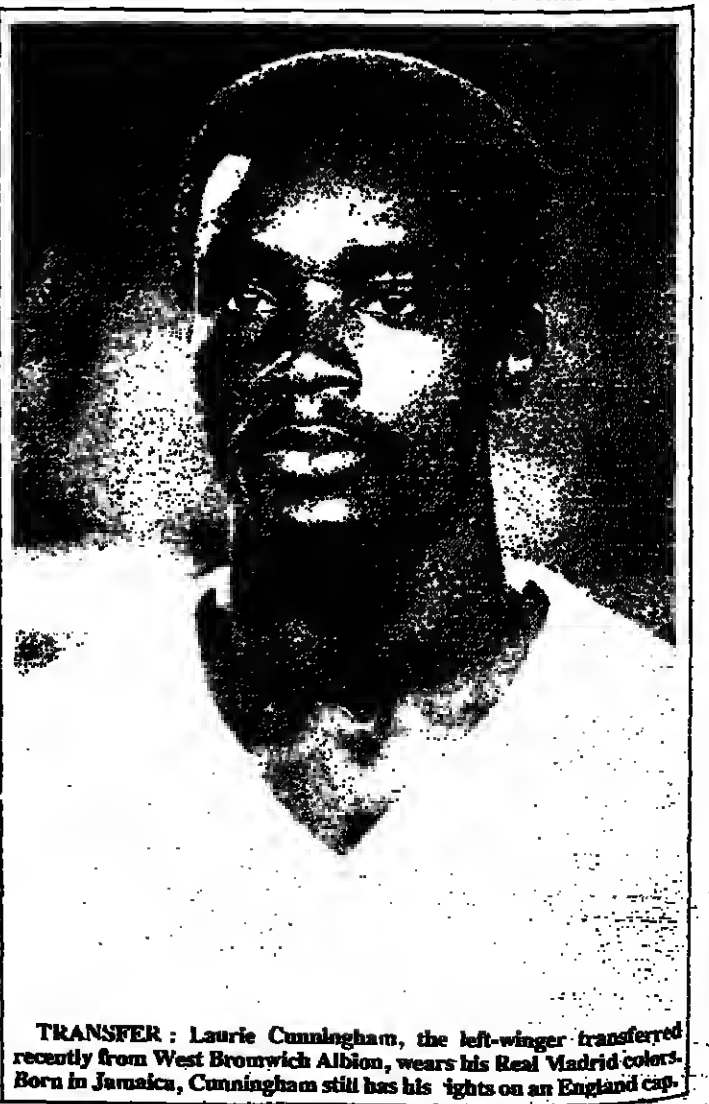
Home crowd excitement was reserved for European junior 5,000 meters champion Steve Binns of England, who set a world junior record of 13 minutes 27.1 seconds in the 5,000 meters. He finished third behind Winner Mike McLeod of Britain in 13:25.5, and second-placed Emiel Puttemans of Belgium in 13:26.4.

Grete Waitz of Norway won the women's mile in 4 minutes 28.6 seconds.

Strong winds prevented British sprinter Allan Wells from claiming a new personal best in the 200 meter dash. He clocked 20.20 seconds in beating James Gillies of Guyana (20.32) and Olympic champion Don Quarrie of Jamaica (20.65). The wind ruled out an official record.

The 100-meter dash was won by America's Houston McTear in 10.21 seconds, with Wells second in 10.25 and E. Obeng of Ghana third in 10.43.

Steve Ovett, Britain's brilliant long distance runner who has not lost since 1977, coasted to easy victory in the men's mile in 3 minutes 55.3 seconds.



TRANSFER: Laurie Cunningham, the left-winger transferred recently from West Bromwich Albion, wears his Real Madrid colors. Born in Jamaica, Cunningham still has his sights on an England cap.



MENNEA MOVES OUT: Pietro Mennea of Italy takes the baton from teammate Giovanni Grazzini in the Mexico City World University Games 4 by 100 meters relay last week. The Italians set a games record.

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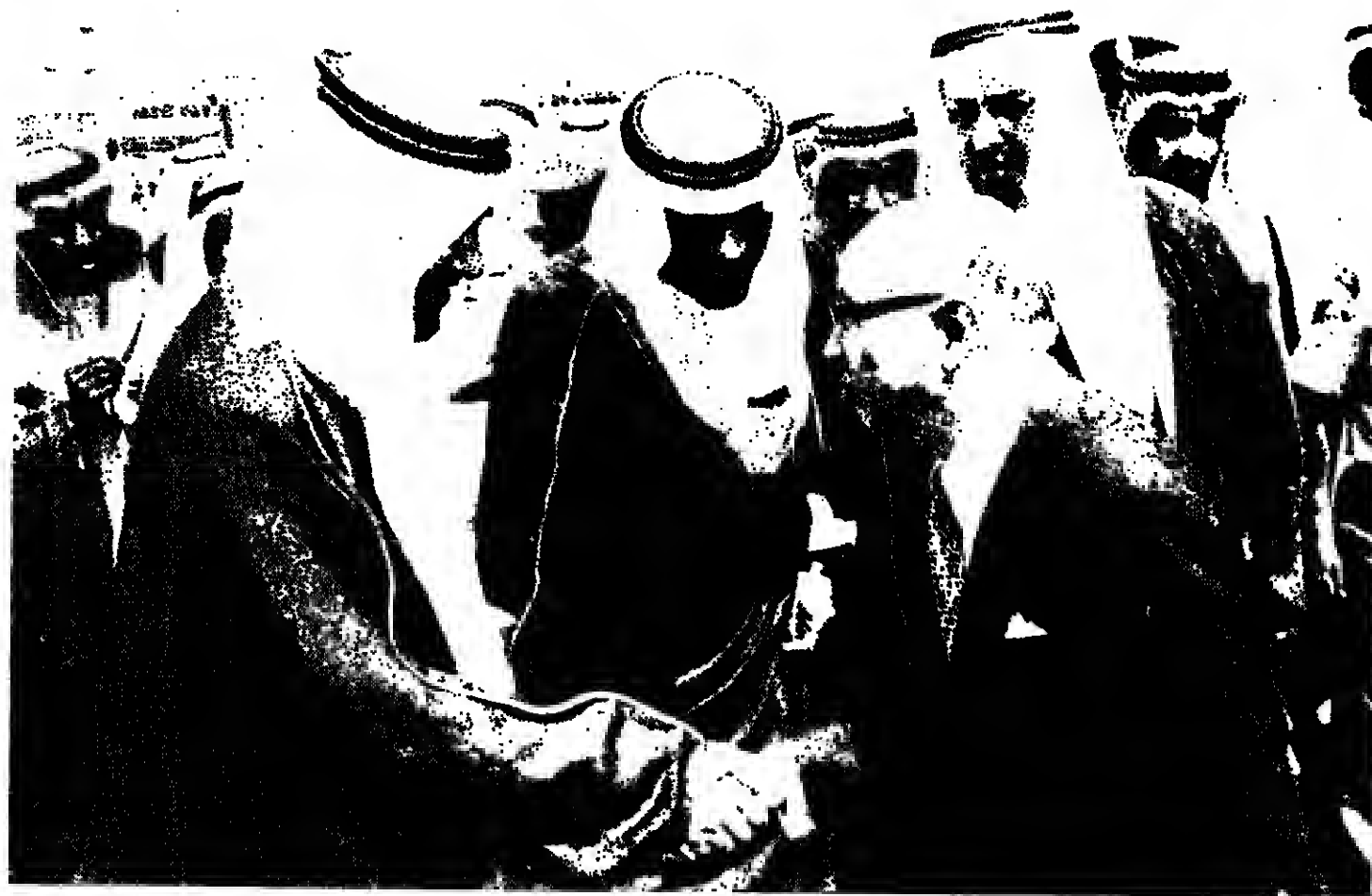
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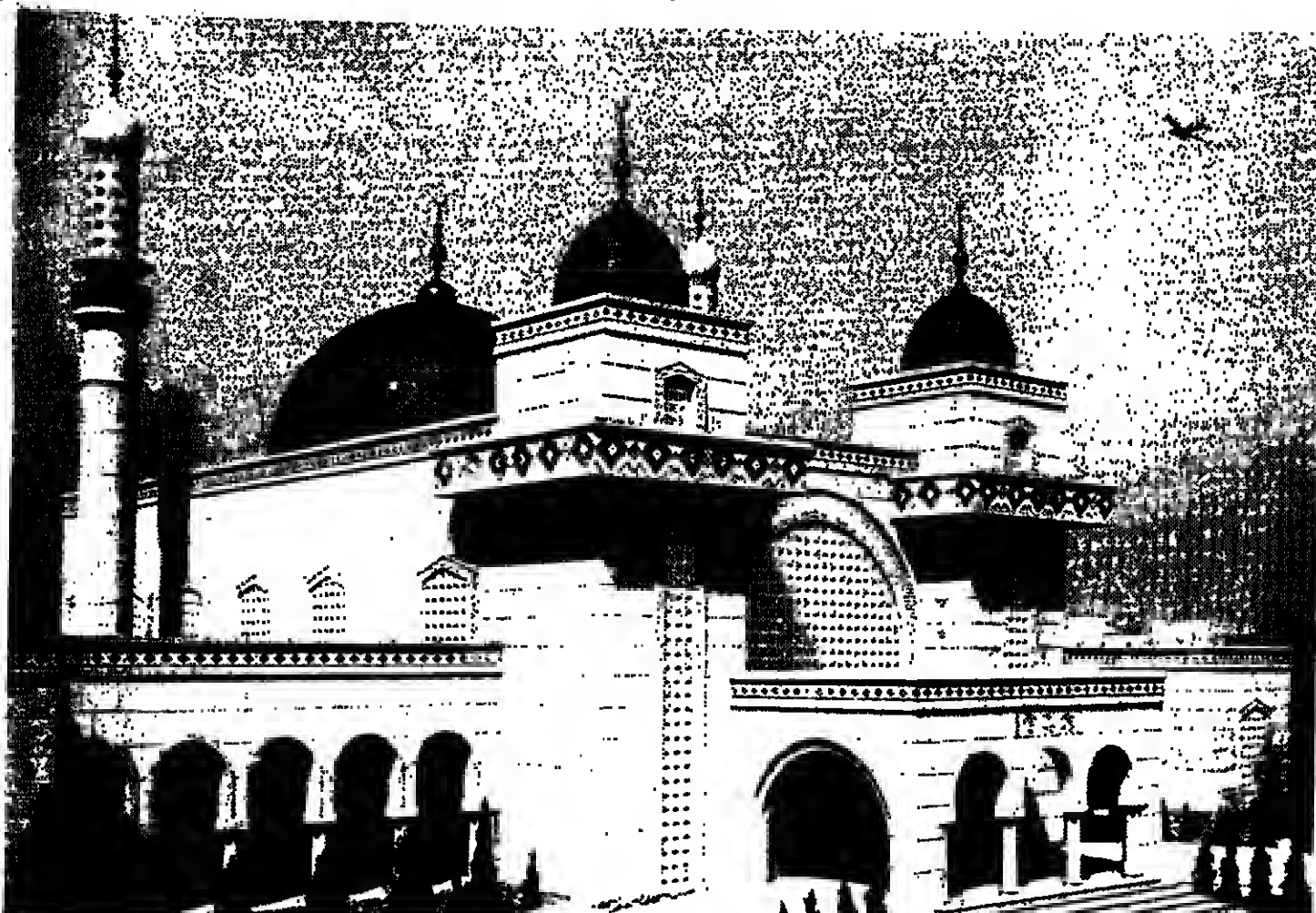
# Saudi-Chinese cooperation and friendship



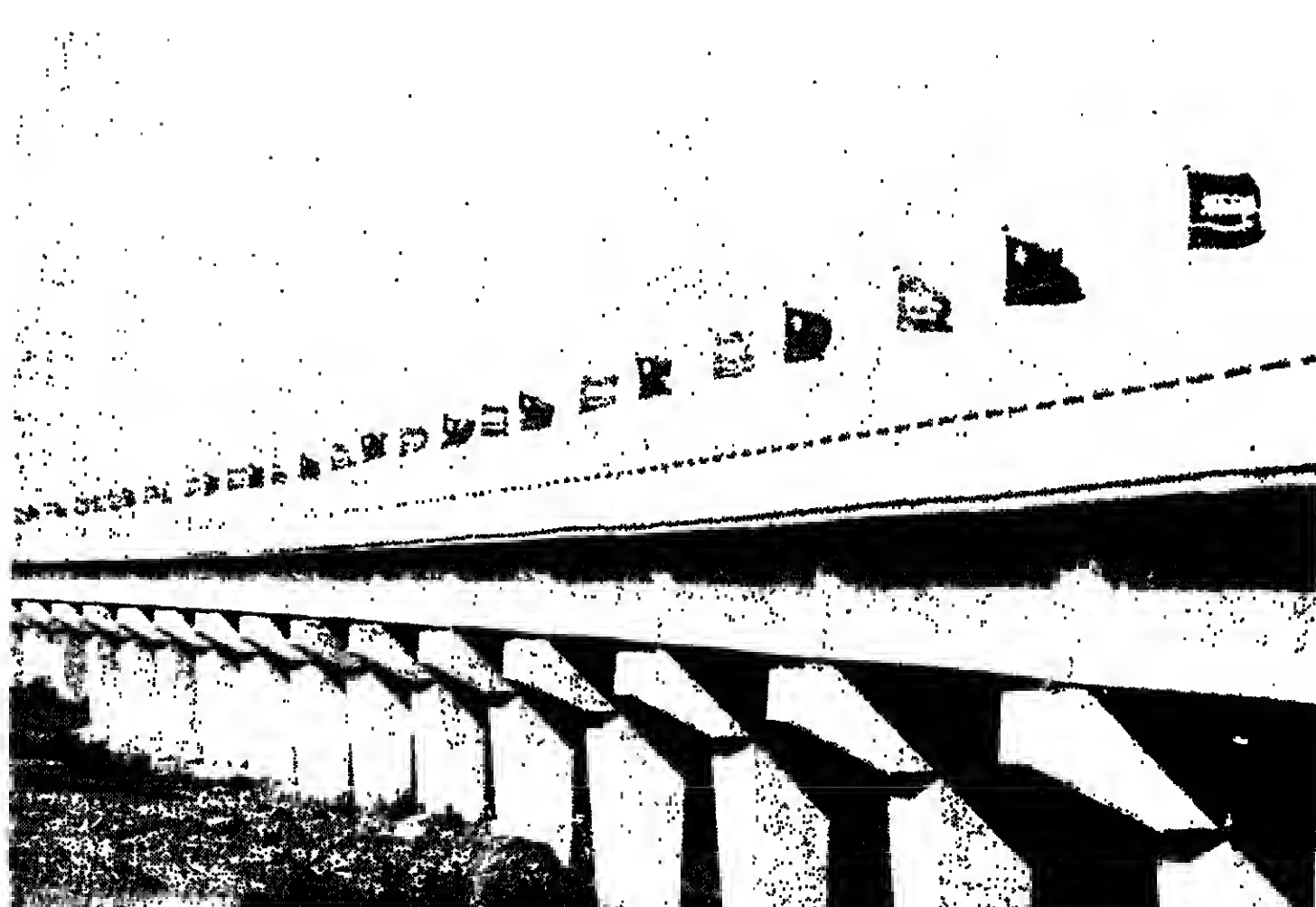
**KING FAISAL:** The late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia paid a state visit to the Republic of China in 1971. The late President Chiang Kai-shek gave him a warm welcome at the airport and introduced high-ranking government officials to the King.



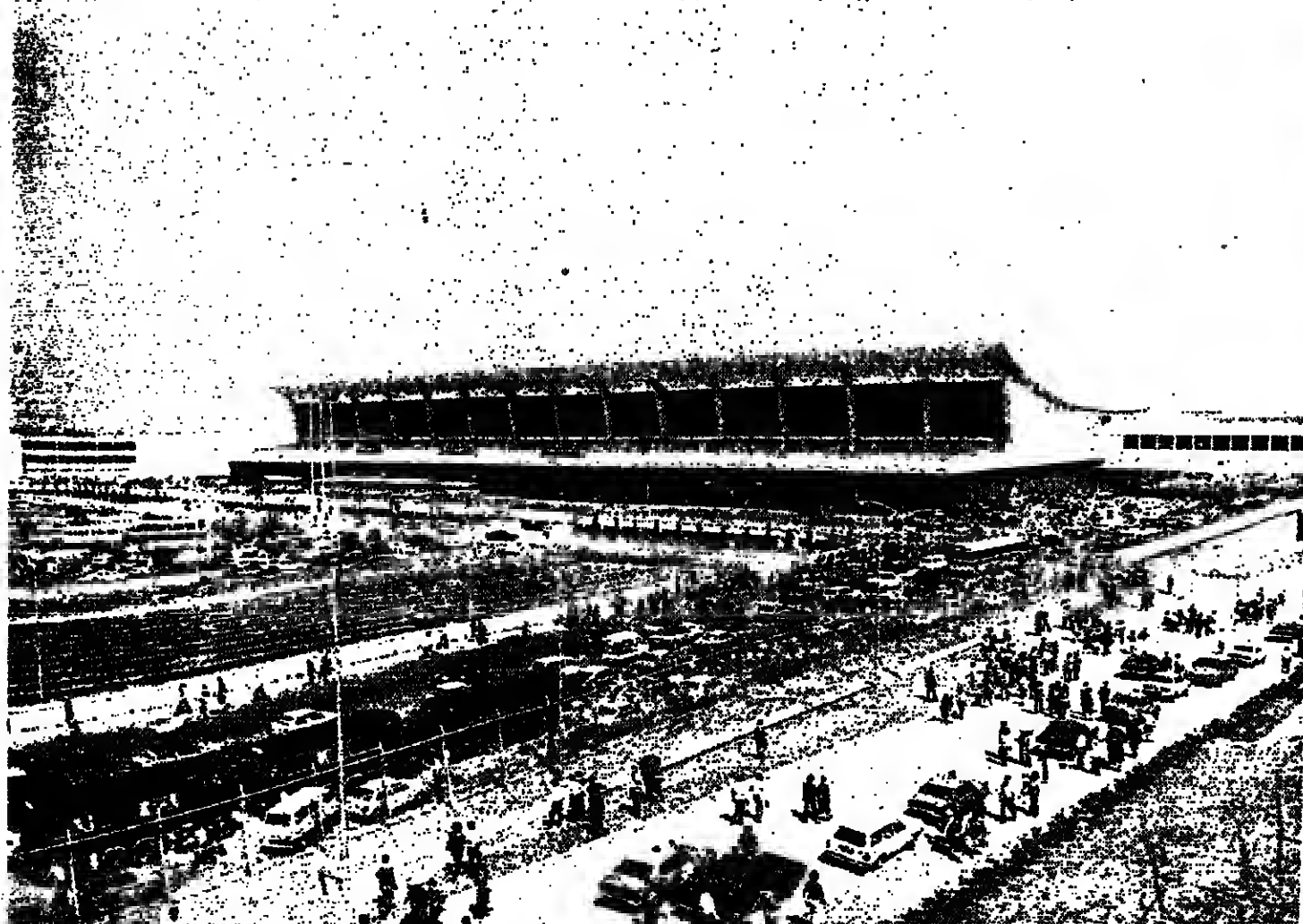
**KING KHALED:** King Khaled welcomed former President Yen Chia-kan at Jeddah airport when he paid a state visit to Saudi Arabia July 10, 1977.



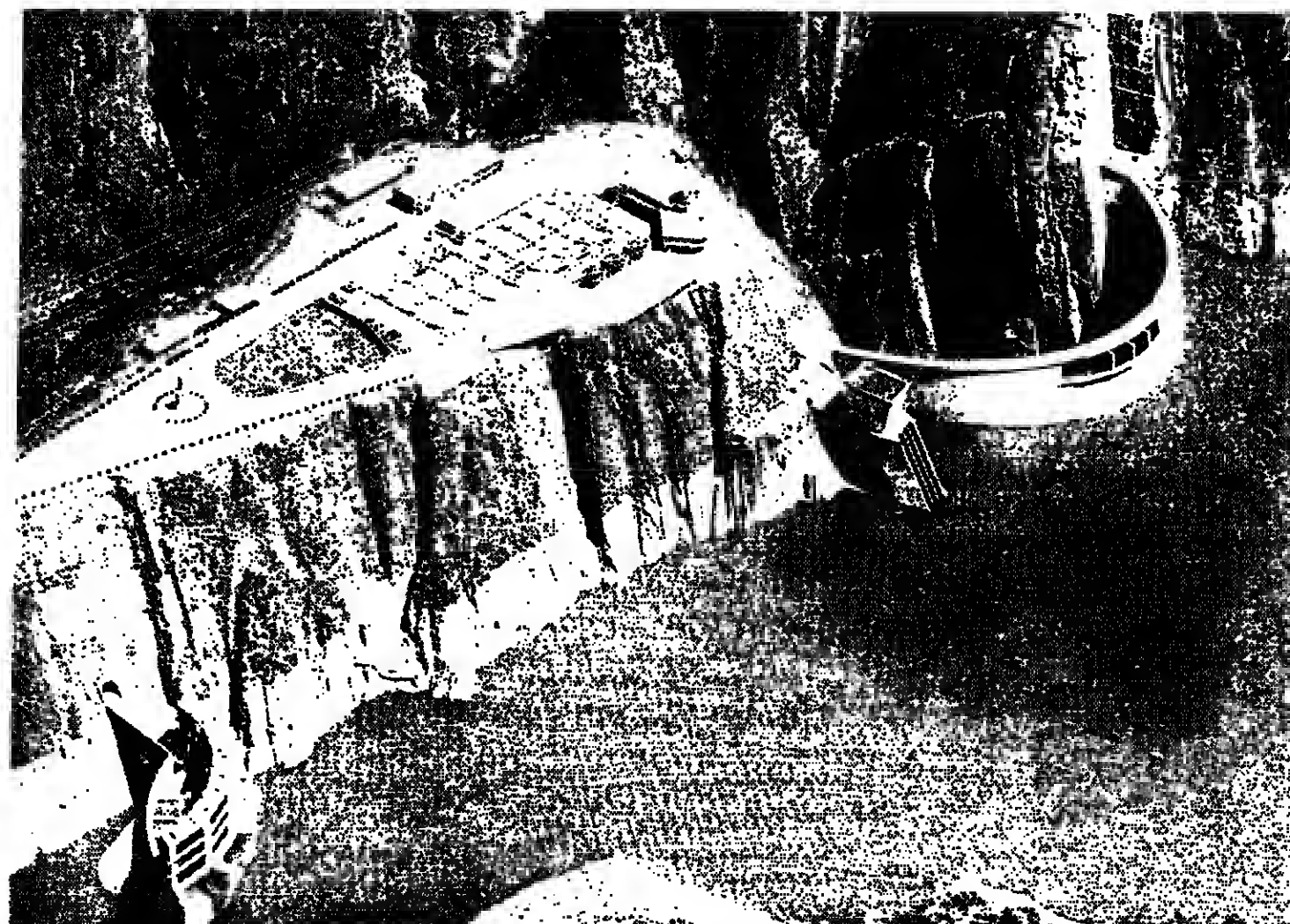
**TAIPEI MOSQUE:** The Mosque in the Nationalist Republic of China's capital.



**SINO-SAUDI BRIDGE:** The 2,345-meter-long Chousui River Bridge on the Sun Yat-sen Expressway was constructed with a loan from Saudi Arabia. In commemoration of this friendship, the bridge was named "Chung Shah (Sino-Saudi) Bridge." National flags of the two countries were flown the day the bridge was opened to traffic.



**CHIANG KAI-SHEK AIRPORT:** Picture shows the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport situated in northern Taiwan.



**TECHI RESERVOIR:** The Techi Reservoir is a new hydroelectric project on the upper reaches of the Tachia River in central Taiwan. Power output is 234,000 KW.



## Kuwaiti credit moves may increase oil cost

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al-Sabab said Saturday his country's credit restriction, which follows similar moves by other Gulf states, including Iran and Iraq, was likely to add up to \$1.5 a barrel to the cost of Kuwaiti oil.

He added that Kuwait has also told buyers that if they wished to buy quantities of oil additional to those already contracted for, they would have to pay the higher free market price.

Sheikh Ali was commenting in an interview with Reuters on reports that companies such as British Petroleum, Gulf Oil and Shell, which buy the majority of Kuwaiti oil, had been denied access to optional extra quantities of Kuwaiti oil under their contracts with the government.

He said the companies were lifting their contractual quantities but had been asked to pay the spot market price if they wished to exercise their options for additional quantities.

The price on Kuwaiti oil is set officially at \$19.45 a barrel but the current spot market price is nearer \$33 a barrel.

Shell has an option to buy an extra 58,000 barrels a day on top of its contract for 900,000 barrels a day and BP and Gulf are believed to have an option for up to 100,000 barrels in addition to their contracts for about 500,000 barrels each.

Sheikh Ali would not say whether the three major companies were buying the extra Kuwaiti oil at the spot market rate but he said that Kuwait was producing an average of 2.3 million barrels a day.

This was slightly above its normal rate of two million barrels a day, indicating there was a shortage of buyers for Kuwaiti oil at

the higher price.

Oil industry sources said the credit restriction, which follows similar moves by other Gulf states, including Iran and Iraq, was likely to add up to \$1.5 a barrel to the cost of Kuwaiti oil.

Sheikh Ali said the Kuwaiti government planned to maintain its two million barrels a day ceiling on oil production and seasonal factors were behind the 200,000 extra barrels being produced now.

He said reports that Kuwait was producing a total of 2.0 to 2.6 million barrels a day were strictly true but these figures included 300,000 barrels a day produced both on and off the shores of the partitioned zone shared with Saudi Arabia.

Production from the zone is not included in the two million barrels government ceiling, he added.

### Talks with EEC

Meanwhile Gulf Arab oil producers are to hold talks on economic cooperation with the European Market (EEC), probably in November, Sheikh Ali said Saturday.

He said the Gulf states were not likely to consider guaranteed oil supplies for the nine nation Common Market.

"But we will look sympathetically into their future oil requirements," he added.

Sheikh Ali would not say whether political issues, such as European support for the Arab view of the Middle East conflict, would be raised at the talks, expected to be held at oil or energy minister level.

But Arab diplomats said the talks' success would hinge on a former EEC commitment to Arab aspirations, including support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.



INDUSTRIAL ACTION: Commenters wait at one of the platforms at Paris' Gare St. Lazare Sept. 13 when French train drivers carried out a two-day strike. The action was taken by the driver's union to protest the government's decision to reduce the crew of freight trains.

### Petroleum expert says

## Arctic oil and gas good for decades

VIENNA, Sept. 15 (R) — The frozen wastes of the Arctic may be hiding so much oil and gas that the world need not worry about energy shortages for decades, a Canadian oil expert said Friday.

He told the IOB World Petroleum Congress in Bucharest that with recent advances in drilling technology Canada might be able to tap the gas by 1985.

"The Arctic Ocean has the potential to relieve the world of the impending energy shortage," G.R. Harrison, Vice-President of Dome Petroleum, said.

### Trillion Barrels

Total oil and gas reserves and potential north of the Arctic Circle are estimated to be one trillion barrels of oil equivalent, roughly equal to the remaining proved oil and gas reserves in the world," he said, according to conference sources.

New drilling techniques and studies of ice characteristics should make year-round Arctic oil production possible in all but the northernmost regions, Harrison said.

One problem to be solved was how to clean up oil spills under the Arctic ice shelf.

The week-long meeting of 5,000 international oil experts was due to end Friday.

### Russian field

Meanwhile it was reported in Tokyo that a highly promising oil field has been struck in the continental shelf off the Soviet far eastern island of Sakhalin where a joint Soviet-Japanese survey is taking place.

The Kyoto News Agency of Japan quoting Japanese government sources, said Friday that the oil deposit had been discovered 3,400 meters below the bed of the Okhotsk sea, off the northeastern part of Sakhalin.

The Japanese partner in the exploration is the Sakhalin Oil Development Corporation Company. Its financiers include Japan's Petroleum Development Corporation and the U.S. Gulf Oil Corporation, Kyoto said.

## Wall Street watches spending in gauging extent of recession

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP) — Wall Street will be watching consumer spending trends closely in the next few months for some telling evidence of just how severe the recession is likely to be.

The closing stages of the year, leading up to the Christmas shopping season, are make-or-break time for many retail businesses.

By most accounts, expectations for the final quarter this year are decidedly on the modest side.

"After adjusting for inflation, retail sales have been in a steep and steady decline since the end of 1978, which is in marked contrast to the strong gains experienced by many retailers during most of the 1975-78 business expansion," Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith analysts noted in their latest monthly report on retailing trends.

"Strong gains" in personal income and large increases in credit extensions enabled retail sales to climb for such a long period. A similar trend does not seem to be emerging at present.

The firm said retail sales, adjusted for inflation and seasonal influences, dropped by about 7 percent in the first half of the year. It noted that the drop was evident

not only in so-called hard goods, especially autos, but also in soft goods such as apparel.

"Because of continued high inflation, already high debt burdens and continued slowing trends in total civilian employment, we look for retail sales to continue to be under pressure for at least the remainder of 1979."

While investors contemplated such prospects, the stock market made an erratic showing in the past week.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials — up on Monday, down on Tuesday, up on Wednesday, down on Thursday, and up again on Friday — emerged with a net gain of 4.95 at 879.10.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index rose .55 to 62.08, while the Market Value Index at the American Stock Exchange climbed 3.33 to 225.9.

Big board volume averaged 38.02 million shares a day, against 34.36 million the week before.

For much of the time in recent years, inflation has been regarded as a contributor to strength in retail trading. Consumers found the idea of borrowing money more and more attractive, and a "buy now before the next price

increase" mood prevailed. But economists warned that that behavior couldn't go on indefinitely, and there are some signs now that the situation has indeed changed.

### Weekly income

Real spendable earnings — the average weekly income of a worker with three dependents, after taxes and the effects of inflation are subtracted — have declined substantially in recent months to their lowest level since April 1975.

In addition, the cost of necessities such as food, housing, energy and health care has been rising more sharply than the over-all inflation rate recently.

### Record gold

Meanwhile in London, the price of gold closed at a new international record of \$347.40 an ounce Saturday.

Gold gained almost \$13 on the London market Friday.

The spectacular rise was fuelled mainly by fears about the U.S. economy and a possible decline in the value of the dollar. A week ago the London price was \$330.5.

### Despite new interest rates

## Market leans upward at steady pace

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 — The market continued in its morning pace Friday, marching on and upward despite increasing interest rates. At the closing bell the Dow Jones Industrial Average advanced 8.45 to 879.00.

Dow Jones Industrial Transport gained 1.07 to 265.00, and Dow Jones Industrial Utilities lost .48 to 107.00. Volume of trading was 42.1 million shares. Breadth was on the positive side as advances led declines 997 to 475 and 375 issues unchanged. The American Exchange Industries rose 2.31 to 225.92.

Growth and glamour were higher with JNJ up 1/4 to 74 1/4, Pfizer gained 1/4 to 34 1/4, Upjohn rose 1/4 to 46 1/4, Revlon up 1/4 to 51 1/4, Baxter Labs rose 1/4 to 46 1/4, and Digital Equipment advanced 1 1/2 to 64 1/4. IBM climbed 1 1/2 to 67 1/4, Xerox up 1/4 to 65 1/4, National Semi gained 1 1/2 to 30 1/4. East-

man Kodak up 1/4 to 56 1/4, computerization added 1 to 35 1/4, Hewlett Packard rose 1 1/4 to 57 1/4, McDonalds gained 1 1/4 to 50 1/4, and Dr. Pepper advanced 1 1/4 to 16 1/4.

Energy issues turned in a positive performance with Marathon Oil up 1 1/2 to 40 1/4, Mesa Petroleum 1 1/2 to 70 1/4, Std. Oil of Ohio rose 1 to 68 1/4, Mobil rallied 2 1/2 to 50 1/4, Exxon climbed 1 1/2 to 57 1/4, Halliburton advanced 1 1/2 to 81 1/4, Hughes Tool rose 1 1/2 to 45 1/4, and Transco up 1/4 to 34 1/4.

In the basic industry sector, Colt Inds. advanced 1 1/4 to 49 1/4, US Steel up 1/2 to 22 1/4, Allied Chem. climbed 2 1/2 to 41 1/4, Monsanto up 1 1/2 to 58 1/4, Great Northern Nekeosa rallied 2 1/2 to 38, US Gypsum up 1 1/2 to 37 1/4, and Financial Federation rose 1 to 34 1/4.

Auto and machinery issues were mixed with GM adding 1 to

61 1/4, Caterpillar up 1/4 to 56, and Ingersoll Rand off 1/4 to 58 1/4.

Among the aerospace, airlines and rails, Boeing up 1 to 49, Northrop gained 1 1/4 to 38 1/4, General Dynamics advanced 2 1/4 to 44 1/4, Transworld fell 1 1/4 to 23 1/4, Delta rose 1/4 to 44, Northwest gained 1 1/2 to 32 1/4, and Union Pacific rose 1/4 to 72 1/4.

Metal issues were higher with Reynolds Metals up 1/4 to 36 1/4, Alcoa rose 1/4 to 56 1/4, Newmont lost 1/4 to 29, and St. Joe Minerals gained 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Gold was mixed as silver was higher with Hecla up 1/4 to 16 1/4, Rosario up 1 to 31 1/4, and Day Mines up 1/4 to 15 1/4. The price of gold on the Toronto Exchange closed at \$345.00.

Supplied by Merrill Lynch International P.O. Box 570, New York, N.Y. 10108-0570

### Foreign Exchange Rates

SATURDAY	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	7.43	7.45	7.35
Deutsche Mark (100)	185.00	186.25	185.75
Swiss F (100)	206.00	207.00	206.50
French F (100)	79.00	80.00	79.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.50	41.50
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.70	103.00	—
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.00	86.50
Egyptian Pound	—	4.48	4.63
Kuwait Dinar	—	12.20	12.20
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.25	11.23
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	89.00	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	90.00	90.00
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.90	8.88
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	9.50	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	81.00	86.85
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.00	34.20
Gold kg.	—	37,700.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	4,420.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.00	15.60	15.60
Canadian Dollar	2.89	4.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	115.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	171.00	170.00
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	85.00	—
Philippines Peso (1.00)	—	—	46.00

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah, Tel.: 23815

### PORTS AUTHORITY

#### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1979

24TH SHAHAW, 1399

Born	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4	Char Chun	Abdullah	Combs/Steel/Pwood/Gen	14-9-79
5	Minden	Star	Bananas	15-9-79
10	Agia Varvara	Gulf	Loaded/Barley	15-9-79
7	Union Baltimore	O.C.E.	General/Combs	15-9-79
9	Isa	Ref. Star	Gen. Combs/Steel	15-9-79
10	Amelias	Star	Loaded/Barley	15-9-79
11	Salavat	A.E.T.	Soya Beans/Bone Meal	15-9-79
12	Niki R	A.C.T.	Tea	15-9-79
13	Evangelia	Al-Jadid	Timber/Steel/Tires/Gen	15-9-79
14	Ben Durr	Fanoo	Combs/Steel/Gen Pwms	15-9-79
15	Ben Khailan	Combs	General/General	15-9-79
16	Korea	N.T.A.	Tires/Marble/General	15-9-79
17	Adhalees	Star	Barley	15-9-79
18	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
19	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
20	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
21	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
22	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
23	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
24	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
25	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
26	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
27	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
28	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
29	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
30	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
31	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
32	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
33	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
34	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
35	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
36	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79
37	Iran L.O.	Star	Barley	15-9-79

#### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

ON 24.10.1399/15.9.1979 — CHANGES

PAST 48 HOURS.

Born	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
7	Iran Al Athar	Kanoo	General	14-9-79
8	Tofalos G	Gosab	General	14-9-79
9	Agia Varvara	Gulf	Loaded/Barley	14-9-79
10	Sharp Island	U.E.P.	General	14-9-79
11	Luka Lu	Gosab	General	14-9-79
12	Maritime Trader	Al-Jadid	General	14-9-79
13	Tachae	Gosab	General	14-9-79
14	Asia Rose (2.8.1)	Al-Raja	General	14-9-79
15	Sas Fortune	U.E.P.	General	14-9-79
16	San Speed Asia	U.E.P.	General	14-9-79
17	Taurus	Gulf	General/Steel	14-9-79
18	Pearl Flag	S.M.C.	General/Steel	14-9-79
19	Reas Sea	Gosab	General/Steel	14-9-79
20	E.R. Brunei	Kanoo	General	14-9-79
21	Iran Al Athar	Kanoo	General	14-9-79
22	Iran Al Athar	Kanoo	General	14-9-79
23	Franklin	Gosab	General	14-9-79
24	Tofalos G	Gosab	General	14-9-79
25	San Speed Asia	L.A.C.C.	General	14-9-79
26	Luka Lu	Gosab	General	14-9-79
27	Mallam Navigator	Gulf	General	14-9-79
28	Kota Mas	Gulf	General	14-9-79

## International monetary system seen progressing beyond discussion stage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — Another step in the evolutionary reform of the international monetary system could be at least farther along in the discussion stage after the important international financial meetings scheduled to be held in Belgrade two weeks from now.

The policy-seeking "interim committee" of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), meeting there October 1 on the eve of the formal opening of the IMF-World Bank joint annual meetings in the same city is scheduled to receive and discuss a report on a proposal to establish a "substitution account" that would allow member countries to deposit excess dollars and other reserve currencies in the IMF if they choose to do so. In return, they would receive another type of reserve asset issued by the international body, something valued in and similar to the IMF's SDRs (special drawing) rights.

### Favorable terms

Speaking at a European economic forum in Alpbach, Austria, on August 27, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Anthony Solomon spoke in highly favorable terms of the possible merits of such a plan, if the right kind of details could be agreed on. It was the most positive U.S. statement on the idea to date.

When former IMF Managing Director H. Johannes Witteveen put forward a variant of the substitution account proposal at an interim committee meeting in Mexico City in April 1978, the United States agreed to further study but appeared to be skeptical.

In Washington, high Treasury Department officials said they believe that the other members of the Interim Committee also seem

inclined to proceed with more detailed discussions on a substitution account after the October meetings. While refusing to speculate in advance on what the Interim Committee may decide, they believe they detect an increasing convergence of views.

### Important goals

Both Under Secretary Solomon in Austria and officials in Washington stressed that creation of the right kind of substitution account could further two important goals:

— It could enhance the role of the SDR in the international monetary system and contribute to the long-range effort to make the SDR the principal reserve asset held by governments, an objective embodied in the amended articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund.

— It could restrain any tendency for the world to evolve toward multiple reserve currency holdings.

If governments begin holding substantial quantities of a number of different national currencies in their international reserves, U.S. experts fear, the result could be increasing instability. The instability would occur if governments shifted the composition of their reserves abruptly in response to changing views on possible future exchange rate movements of the reserve currencies.

"The United States has no wish to preserve artificially a particular role for the dollar, even though we recognize its current importance and are determined to ensure its stability," Under Secretary Solomon said in his Alpbach speech.

"A gradual reduction in the dollar's relative international role would appear consistent with underlying developments in the world economy, and that pro-

pect, if it materializes, does not cause difficulty for the United States.

"Rather, our objective is to assure that any change be accomplished smoothly and consistently with the requirements of a stable, open and growing world economy."

Solomon stressed the need for nations to learn to coordinate the management of their economies for the benefit of all. Realistic opportunities for each nation to go its own way are limited "by the fact of our interdependence," he said.

He made it clear that he does not regard the United States as any exception. Speaking of the increasingly important role of the International Monetary Fund in maintaining surveillance over the exchange rates policies of member countries and their related domestic economic policies, Solomon said.

"We expect to receive advice from the Fund concerning our own policies, and will give that advice the most serious consideration."

All members, including the United States, must have consultations with IMF at least annually.

The exchange of information and comments is not made public.

But U.S. officials make no effort to conceal the fact that in its most recent review of U.S. policies earlier this year the IMF urged the United States to take a tough anti-inflationary stand and to act to bring greater stability to the exchange rate of the dollar.

The United States is taking this advice very seriously, high U.S. Treasury officials say.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Endowments Dept. of Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments.	Supplying of Loud-speakers and its supplements for 1979-1980	—	300	Oct. 8
The General Directorate for Municipal and Rural Affairs in the Western Region.	Vegetable and Meat market (Model 20) for Wajh Municipality.	—	450	Oct. 13
	Changing the route of 4-inch water pipes. Rabigh Municipality.	—	100	Oct. 14
Qatif Municipality and its branches.	Building of car park near the police station	—	50	Oct. 6
	Car parking in Khazzan street.	—	50	Oct. 6
	Parking for cars leaving for villages.	—	50	Oct. 6
General Directorate for Education in the Eastern Province	Building two schools in Ahssa.	—	100	Sept. 22
Mecca Municipality	A tender for reborring car engines.	14	300	Sept. 24











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PAGE 14

International

العدد ٢٥ جوان ١٩٩٩ هـ

**New poll shows**

# Americans want SALT delayed due to troops

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP) — By a three to one margin, Americans want the U.S. Senate to delay voting on the SALT II treaty until Soviet combat troops are pulled out of Cuba, an Associated Press-NBC News poll says.

The public's distrust of the Soviets, which was already strong, has been heightened by the revelation that 3,000 Soviet combat troops are now in Cuba.

There is still a substantial lack of knowledge about the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, with more than half of those interviewed Monday and Tuesday saying they still do not know enough about the pact to have an opinion about it.

Those who do have an opinion on SALT II are evenly split on the pact, which would place new limits on both United States and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons.

Earlier this month, it was revealed that U.S. intelligence had uncovered evidence of the presence of a 3,000-man Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. Eight out of 10 Americans said they had recently heard or read about those Soviet combat troops being stationed in Cuba, the poll found.

Of those who had heard, 66 per cent said they want the Senate to delay ratification of the SALT II treaty until the Soviet troops are out of Cuba.

Twenty-two per cent oppose a delay in Senate action and 12 per cent of the 1,600 adults interviewed nationwide by telephone were not sure.

On the SALT II treaty itself, the public

remains uncertain.

Fifty-four per cent of those interviewed said they did not know enough to have an opinion on the pact.

Twenty per cent of the public said they favor the treaty, and 23 per cent oppose it. Three per cent were not sure. Because of the sampling error present in this and every poll, that finding can only be called an even split of opinion.

Attitudes on SALT II are only somewhat related to whether or not the respondent said Senate action on it should be delayed.

Those who oppose the treaty favor a delay in action by an 82-13 margin. But those who back the pact also back a delay in ratification because of the Soviet troop issue, by a 59-35 edge.

Even those who said they have no opinion on the treaty itself supported a delay in ratification by 61-20.

In the U.S. Senate — which is now holding hearings on the SALT II pact — several senators reacted to the news of Soviet combat troops in Cuba by linking the treaty to the troop issue, a linkage opposed by the Carter administration.

It now appears that Senate action on the pact will be delayed, at least for several weeks, because of the Soviet troop controversy.

Seventy-one per cent of those interviewed said they do not trust the Russians to abide by agreements made with the United States. That is seven points higher than the finding of the March AP-NBC news poll.



PRELUDE: Hurricane Frederic whips up the surf as it moves along the U.S. Gulf Coast Thursday prior to striking inland across Mississippi and Alabama. The storm has been blamed for 8 deaths in the U.S. and 15 in Cuba.

## Cuban deaths reported

# Frederic toll rises to 23

MIAMI, Sept. 15 (AP) — Radio Havana reported Friday that 15 persons died and another 300,000 were evacuated when Hurricane Frederic passed through the western part of Cuba earlier in the week.

In a broadcast monitored here Friday night, the radio said crop damage in western most Pinar Del Rio Province was heavy but that the most serious damage occurred in Havana. Extremely heavy rainfall caused the Alameda River that runs through the city to overflow.

## Kennedy said already firm in bid to run

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (R) — A political journalist with close links to Sen. Edward Kennedy Friday reported that the Massachusetts Democrat will seek the Democratic presidential nomination.

The journalist, *Boston Globe* columnist Robert Healy, said Kennedy made his decision last month while on holiday in Cape Cod. The Healy column appeared on the same day *The New York Times* published an interview with Kennedy in which he declared that stronger presidential leadership was needed to restore order to the nation's economy.

In the interview, Kennedy said he had not made up his mind whether to challenge President Jimmy Carter for the nomination, but if he decided to run he would announce in time to compete in the primaries against Carter.

Carter's popularity, according to latest polls, has sunk to the lowest of any president since the 1950's, when poll-taking on a president's popularity began.

The contrast in public attitude towards President Carter and Kennedy was shown Friday night when both addressed a large audience of Hispanic Americans in Washington.

Carter was warmly greeted and applauded when he said he would back whatever decision the Puerto Rican people made on their future — including independence from the United States, with which it now enjoys commonwealth status.

The radio also said Havana's Jose Marti International Airport had been closed because of flooding.

Meanwhile, in Mobile, Alabama, which bore the brunt of the storm on the U.S. mainland, stunned communities got some encouragement from the White House on Friday.

President Jimmy Carter told Gulf Coast residents stricken by Hurricane Frederic Friday that "the whole nation cares" about their plight and that he would provide all the federal assistance they need to recover.

Carter spoke on arrival by Air Force One from Washington to make a low-level helicopter flight to inspect extensive hurricane damage along the coast from Mobile to Pensacola, Florida.

"We are all in it together," Carter said, promising "to provide help with the taxpayer's money" for as long as it is needed. Carter said he wanted to make sure Gulf Coast residents know "the whole nation cares."

Before the helicopter tour, the president praised the evacuation efforts he said undoubtedly had spared many lives. He estimated that 500,000 persons were evacuated, and said mobile homes were being brought in as temporary residences for those leaving relief shelters.

He said 250 people died from the rampage of Hurricane Camille a decade ago, "but because of the evacuation we had serious loss of life but so far as I know only nine people."

No matter how long the relief effort takes, Carter said, "we will be here and make sure adequate aid is provided."

But no early relief was in sight for the homeless and tens of thousands of others without electricity. Food was scarce, and the death toll from the storm that tore through here early Thursday rose to at least eight, with two others missing and presumed dead.

Damage was expected to soar into the hundreds of millions of dollars, but officials still were not making estimates.

In the port city of Mobile, where authorities had imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew, at least 64 people were arrested for looting overnight as National Guardsmen reinforced local police who had orders to "shoot to kill" if necessary.

Meanwhile, Frederic — now labeled a tropical depression — whirled into the Great Lakes region and the northeast.



By Jihad Khazen

Were money and happiness the same thing, millionaires, not to say billionaires, would have long been declared an endangered species. No one could surely stand that amount of happiness.

This brilliant insight came to me out of the blue. I thanked my maker for my reasonable health, and for sparing me, at least, from this particular kind of death. By now the indignant reader is perhaps pursuing his lips in resentment. He certainly wouldn't mind some of this 'affliction' which the rich have as their occupational hazard.

That reader would, of course, be right to think in this way. A sudden windfall would make anyone happy. But this is not really the point. This is that, taken in general, the rich are not really, and on the whole discernibly, happier than the poor. If they were, the people of Abu Dhabi, reported by the United Nations the richest in the world, would be noticeably happier than people elsewhere. Experienced travellers to that country before and after the oil wealth started flowing say they found no real difference in the way people looked. What they called the 'smiling factor' appeared to remain constant.

Similarly, the case of Kuwait, which according to that same source boasts the second highest per capita income in the world. A deep and unreasoning kind of joy does not seem to be one of the national characteristics there. Hardly any spontaneous dancing is observed in the streets. Indeed, not even loud guffaws.

But does this mean that riches and poverty are the same? Not really, whatever an ascetic might say. Riches, if they do not automatically bring happiness, bring some distinct advantages.

Aside from the obvious ones of not hav-

ing to work, of not worrying about money, of eating and wearing whatever you like, there are others not less important. We may call them 'moral' or 'psychological' in nature.

For instance, when the rich speak out of turn, this is usually called frankness or outspokenness. When the poor do this it is, of course, had manners plain and simple. By that same token, when the rich are called 'diplomatic' the poor, in doing the same thing, are merely exhibiting their 'low cunning'.

Talk too much and you are a 'brilliant conversationalist' if you are rich. If poor, this is nothing but garrulousness, the mark of an empty head or deficient education. Bring fourteen children into this world and this is the mark of a 'love of life' — provided of course you are rich. Do it if you are poor and you become one of the reasons your nation is underdeveloped. You need education in family planning (or worse, if you happen to have been in India until recently.) If you cause an accident every time you take your Italian sports car out for a drive, this is the mark of your sporting, risk-taking nature. Let your poor old car cause the smallest inconvenience on the roads and you are a public danger who has to be bounded off the road, for your sake as much as others.

A much married, much divorced, acquaintance is especially kindly treated by the ladies. (The poor darling is a perfectionist, they 'tear to sigh'). Let a poor man or woman get a divorce and the immediate cry is that they should not have been married in the first place. Stern moralizers would hold them as an example of irresponsibility: a sign of the 'moral crisis of our community'.

Money does not necessarily bring happiness... true, but there are distinct advantages.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

## After first week

# Divisions mark Rhodesia meeting

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — A first week of Rhodesia peace talks here has left the territory's warring groups as divided as ever on main issues with signs of disunity emerging in the Salisbury camp.

While the British conference hosts are playing down the possibly ruinous impact of this disarray on the chances of settling the seven-year-old Rhodesian war, the talks so far have bred little, if any spirit of compromise.

Confronting each other across a square conference table in London's ornate Lancaster House are the Salisbury government team of Premier Abel Muzorewa and his arch-adversaries, the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

The balance of achievement so far is: — Britain and the Patriotic Front say the talks have agreed to a comprehensive agenda for a peace settlement going beyond the constitutional issues the negotiations were initially called to discuss.

But Muzorewa disputes this, and has said he may go home early rather than talk about the key military issues which the guerrillas want brought before the negotiations.

All three negotiating teams — Salisbury,

the Patriotic Front and Britain — have put forth widely divergent constitutions for the future of Britain's restive central African colony.

Muzorewa, in office since last June, has simply put before the conference his present constitution. This document gives the 230,000 white minority, wide veto powers and effective control of the armed forces.

Britain has countered with a plan to strip the whites of these powers. But as a sop to their fears of isolation and persecution in a new black-ruled Zimbabwe nation, Britain is contemplating a parliamentary system that would guarantee the minority a guaranteed voice in the nation's affairs through reserved parliamentary seats.

The Patriotic Front has gone further, insisting that the new nation be a republic led by a powerful black president and arguing against reserved white seats because of the racist implications of such safeguards.

All three sides agree that constitutional arrangements should provide for one-man, one-vote elections — but their differences lie in what sort of government should emerge from any polls, and who should wield power.



HOPE AND FRIENDS: Comic Bob Hope clowns with a group of Chinese children in Peking earlier this year during the taping of his TV special, the first variety television show to be broadcast from mainland China. The show airs in the U.S. Sunday night.

## Black box recovered

# Last Sardinian crash body found

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — Rescue workers Saturday found the last missing body from the wreckage of a DC-9 airliner which smashed into a mountain early on Friday, killing all 31 Italians on board.

The plane, a twin-engine jet, of the Italian domestic ATI was coming in to land at Cagli-

ari's Elmas airport when it crashed. It was on a flight from Alghero in northern Sardinia to Rome via Cagliari carrying 27 passengers and four crew members.

Officials said they had recovered the "black box" flight recorder and opened an inquiry into what was Italy's second major plane disaster in less than a year.

## Sharpshooters fire on crowd

# Salvador troops kill two protesters

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Sept. 15 (AP) — Sharpshooters fired from atop a police building into a crowd of about 1,000 anti-government demonstrators in a downtown square Friday. Hospital officials reported two persons killed and at least 30 wounded.

Witnesses said some of the left-wing demonstrators drew pistols and shot back at the rifle fire on the roof of the transit police building.

The bloody clash came on the eve of the 138th anniversary of this small Central American country's independence from Spanish rule.

President Carlos Humberto Romero's military-backed gov-

ernment canceled independence day ceremonies that had been scheduled Saturday and the president held an emergency meeting with cabinet ministers and police officials. Authorities declined comment on the street battle.

Demonstrators overturned and set afire about a dozen cars and a ball of smoke hung over the area around Cuscatlan Park, where the rally had been held. Streets were littered with abandoned yellow and red banners of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc that had called the demonstration to demand Romero resign.

Even though Saturday's official ceremonies were called off, security forces prepared for more violence Saturday, with three large

left-wing groups including the Bloc calling for demonstrations.

At Rosales Hospital, doctors confirmed two deaths from the gunfight and said 12 persons were admitted and were in serious condition from bullet wounds.

Another 15 victims were taken to the National University clinic for treatment and a number of the wounded were helped away by friends in private cars and taxis.

Police had stayed out of sight during protest rallies here in recent days, but reportedly ordered the demonstrators in the park to disperse and then fired tear gas.

## Senate unit votes Talmadge censure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP) — The U.S. Senate Ethics Committee recommended Friday that the Senate denounce Sen. Herman Talmadge for "reprehensible" conduct and that the Georgia Democrat be required to reimburse the Senate nearly \$13,000 in excess expense funds he had collected.

If the full Senate approves the recommendation, Talmadge would be the first member chastised since the late Sen. Thomas Dodd, Democrat-Connecticut, was censured in 1967.

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